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SOW *the* SEEDS of SUCCESS

GARDEN
GUIDE

1944

“COOPER'S SEEDS”

F. COOPER LTD. WELLINGTON



**COOPER'S RE-SELECTED
STOCK (BEAUTY)**

EXTRA DOUBLE

FINEST MIXED

COOPER'S GARDEN GUIDE

Planning the Home Garden

IF the home gardener expects to achieve success and secure the best results from his efforts, he will be well advised to adopt a simple plan at the outset, rather than rely upon haphazard methods, with only mediocre success.

First of all, good seed is essential to success in vegetable growing. The most efficient gardener cannot achieve success with poor seed, even if he gives the closest attention to all other factors of production. Since the seed is the basis of the crop, and because time and space are usually strictly limited in the average home garden plot, the grower cannot afford to take any chances.

It is necessary to know what to sow and when to sow it, a problem which can be readily solved for general requirements by reference to the calendar on page 4, "What and When to Sow." Careful study of this guide will obviate much worry and disappointment.

THE SOIL.

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing. To obtain the finest vegetables the soil should be kept loose by frequent workings throughout the season, never allowing the surface to become baked and hard.

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

FERTILISERS.

The purpose of applying fertiliser is to return to the soil the ingredients removed by the growing of previous crops, or to make up deficiencies in naturally poor soil.

Well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by commercial fertiliser containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. As stable manure is hard to obtain, the organic matter content of the soil

is maintained by growing green crops. These may be either oats, maize, or leguminous crops, such as lupins. The physical condition of the soil will largely determine at what stage of maturity the green crop may be turned under, but this should be done as early in the Spring as the soil will crumble into a loose, fine condition.

COMMERCIAL FERTILISERS.

Quick effects may be secured from readily available forms of plant food in artificial fertilisers when used in early spring plantings, and noticeable results are obtainable also from later side-dressing to growing crops.

Commercial fertilisers have the great advantage of securing a quick start, uninterrupted development, and earlier maturity of crops.

While no general directions are practicable as to the application of artificial fertiliser, it is helpful for the home gardener to know that nitrogen promotes growth, phosphate promotes fruitfulness and early ripening, potash strengthens the plant, makes it more resistant to disease, and promotes quality in the fruit. Experience alone will give the best results on a particular plot.

MOISTURE.

When planting seed, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of a constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The description under which our seeds, plants, bulbs and tubers are sold signifies no more than that we believe they have been taken from reliable stocks, and in no case does the description signify that the resultant crop will grow true to our description. Owing to many difficulties beyond human control and other causes, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, growth, quality, purity or productiveness of, and will not be responsible for the resultant crop. Moreover, the liability (if any) in respect of the goods actually delivered, is limited to the price paid to us for the specific seed or other goods in respect of which any claim may be made, or £2, whichever is the smaller. If these conditions of sale are not acceptable, the buyer must immediately return the goods.

For Order Sheet and Instructions on How to Order, see pages 42-43.

be moist, but not wet if avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

DEPTH OF SOWING.

It is not possible to impose a rigid rule concerning depth of sowing. In home gardens where conditions of moisture can be largely controlled, and wind protection provided, soil texture is the principal factor which must be considered. In light soil, seeds may safely be sown at a greater depth than in heavy soil, while in early spring and late autumn, less soil covering would be necessary than during the warmer and drier periods of late spring, summer, and early autumn. Generally, and with due regard to soil conditions, the following depths will serve as a useful guide:—Beetroot, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; carrots, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; parsnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; celery, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; peas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches; beans, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

TRANSPLANTING.

In transplanting, either outdoors or from the hotbed:

Take care to avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants.

Set plants out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with the roots.

Firm the soil around the plants so that they can take secure hold.

Provide shade to keep the hot sun from withering the leaves.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

Under modern conditions some form of compost heap is indispensable for good home gardening practice. The heap may be a simple one in an isolated corner, or it may be an elaborate project within a special wood frame or in concrete bins.

For the simple compost heap, the home gardener may use only garden refuse and soil, to which it is desirable to add a little lime. The materials will include unused plants, trimmings, lawn clippings, tender hedge cuttings and annual weeds. In order to provide drainage, the bottom layer of 6 inches should be rough, dry material, potato

haulms, or the remains of the pea or bean crop will be suitable. On top of this, an 8 to 10 inch layer of green garden refuse, lawn clippings, and similar material, as fresh and moist as possible, should be spread.

This material should be gently but firmly pressed down, not trodden solid, and given a light application of lime. A layer of 2 to 3 inches of soil over this surface will complete the first operation.

As material becomes available, the procedure should be continued until desired height (about 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft.) is attained, when the top can be sealed off with a 3 to 4 inches covering of soil. The heap should be protected against exceptional wet or dry conditions. Composting should be completed in 6 to 9 months. Turning will be necessary if the material is not enclosed in a frame.

Quicker composting can be obtained by the use of animal manure. The heap should be built in the same manner and a layer of 3 inches of animal manure spread between the green material and the soil. In the absence of animal manure, sulphate of ammonia may be used at the rate of 2lb. to each 8 inch layer of green substance being used. A light dusting of lime should be given, water applied, and the soil spread immediately. By this method the composted material should be ready for use in from 4 to 6 months after the heap is completed.

Cabbage stems and similar hard substances, before being put into the heap, should be chopped and bruised with the back of a spade or a mallet. Decomposition will then be much quicker.

A busy corner of Cooper's up-to-date Packet Seed Department.



The Health Value of Vegetables

THE true significance of vegetables from the health point of view has only been realised since wartime rationing compelled us to seek sustaining substitutes for meat and other commodities now in limited supply.

A Balanced Diet is the foundation of a healthy people.

stances of unknown composition which exist in certain foodstuffs and which are proved to be essential for normal health. To disregard the importance of vitamin content in our food is sheer folly in the face of recent scientific findings.

There has nevertheless been a growing awareness for some years that a consistently balanced diet is essential to build a healthy nation. In such a process vegetables play a vital part.

No clearer evidence of the health value of vegetables could be quoted than the experience of the people of England, where, despite the privations and hardships of war, it has been authoritatively proved that the health of the people is better than it was before the outbreak of war. This is in a large measure due to the greater consumption of vegetables which, in the daily diet, have had to take the place of customary foods of a different nature.

Advantages of Home Garden.

In this respect the home garden—where vegetables are available fresh from the ground—has a distinct advantage over vegetables which are transported some distance from grower to market. The fact that vegetables deteriorate quickly after being cut from the growing stem should be more widely known, as also, that the longer the time which elapses between cutting and consumption the faster the rate of deterioration until finally the product becomes unfit for human consumption.

If properly tended in well prepared soils, the growing plants are constantly sucking up water with dissolved minerals from the soil; and these in turn provide valuable sources of health when served for human consumption—provided always that these ingredients are not ruined by over-cooking.

Vitamins in Vegetables.

In fresh vegetables we find plentiful supplies of the various vitamins, those chemical sub-

For general information we have prepared here a list of the principal vitamins, and explained the general function of each, together with an indication of their presence in the various vegetables.

Vitamin A, which is essential for maintaining resistance to infections, promoting growth and ensuring normal glandular functions, appears chiefly in the fish liver oils (N.Z. groper liver oil is one of the richest sources), the outer green leaves of vegetables, the bright green herbs, such as parsley and mint, and also in the fruits and vegetables which have a yellow colour. Excellent sources are broccoli, carrots, kale, parsley, spinach and turnip greens. Good sources are asparagus, green beans, cabbage, green celery, cress, lettuce and tomatoes.

Vitamin B is essential for normal condition and functioning of nerve tissue, stimulating the appetite, promoting growth and aiding digestion. It is found most plentifully in the germ of cereals and yeast. Whole cereal products, such as unpolished rice and wholemeal bread are recommended foods. Vegetables containing excellent



A Portion of Cooper's Trial Grounds Experimental Plots.

quantities are asparagus, dried beans, peas and spinach. Good sources are cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, celery, green beans, tomatoes and turnips.

Vitamin C is known as the "body-welder" and is absolutely essential for health and growth. It is the anti-scurvy vitamin, but it has other uses besides preventing scurvy. It helps to develop strong bones, healthy teeth and gums, and sound blood-vessels, and it helps wounds to heal quickly and firmly. It helps the body to fight infection, and it is used up quickly when the body has a temperature. Hence the need for citrus drinks, or vegetable water, in cases of influenza and colds.

Any fresh vegetable or fruit is a good source of Vitamin C. Excellent sources are asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, cress, lettuce, peas, radish, spinach, tomatoes and turnip greens. Good sources are green beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, leeks, onions, parsley, potatoes, rhubarb and turnips. Water from cooking green vegetables and swedes is a valuable source.

Vitamin D, which is necessary to bone growth and tooth development, is rightly called the sunshine vitamin because human beings can get its benefits through their skins under the influence of the sun's rays. If a daily sunbath is impossible, vitamin D is taken through oils and other foods. This vitamin is not found to any extent in vegetables, but is nevertheless a most vital part of a balanced diet.



Girls Handpicking Peas and Beans for Impurities.

Vitamin E is widely distributed in foods, and although little is known about its true functions, there appears to be an adequate quantity of it in the ordinary normal mixed diet. It is found in nearly all green leaves and whole grains. Lettuce is a particularly good source.

Vitamin B2 or G, which is essential for strengthening the nerve tissues and promoting general health, is found plentifully in yeast, liver, kidney and the germ of cereals, as well as in numerous vegetables. Excellent sources are beet tops, broccoli and turnip tops; good sources are asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots (and tops), cauliflower, cress, lettuce, dried peas, spinach, tomatoes and turnips.

Monthly Calendar for the Vegetable and Flower Garden

Owing to the wide range of climatic conditions obtaining in New Zealand it is impracticable to give other than suggestive hints on the above subjects, and it will be necessary for the Gardener to determine for himself the right time of sowing and planting according to the earliness or lateness of the season in his particular locality.

The instructions for Spring seed sowing are calculated to suit average requirements, and may with advantage be anticipated by a week or two in warm districts, and correspondingly delayed in cold districts.

JANUARY—Vegetable Garden. Sow this Month:
Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cress, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Dwarf Peas, Spinach, Radish, Swede, Turnip.

Plant this Month:

Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cabbage (Savoy), Celery. Choose dull and showery weather for these transplanting operations.

FLOWER GARDEN—Sow Out of Doors this Month:

Seeds of Biennials and Perennials, such as—Pansies, Brompton Stocks, Campanulas, Gaillardias, Aquilegias, Wallflowers, etc., Pentstemon.

Sow under Glass:

Cineraria, Primula, Cyclamen, etc.

ROUTINE WORK:

As this month is hot and dry, regular supplies of water and liquid manure should be given to growing crops.

Clear away all exhausted crops, and if ground is not immediately required, dig up roughly and expose to sun, or sow Lupins for green manure.

Gather Herbs, propagate Carnations by slips and layers.

Take up Bulbs if necessary for re-grouping, division, etc.

FEBRUARY—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Cauliflower, Spinach, Turnip, Mustard, Cress, Endive, Radish, Silver Beet, Onion.

Plant this Month:

Borecole, Brussels Spouts, Cabbage and Savoys, Leeks, Celery.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Continue sowing of Flower Seeds as last month; prepare for sowing Hardy Annuals, plant Bulbs. Prick out seedlings in frame or glass house which require this attention.

ROUTINE WORK:

Lift Onions when ripe, and store. Give plenty of water and liquid manure to growing Crops of Vegetables, and use the hoe freely, as much to loosen the soil as to keep down weeds.

Propagate Carnations, Pinks, Pelargoniums, etc.

Bud Roses and Fruit Trees, etc.

Lift Bulbs, if necessary, as recommended last month.

Sow down or renovate Lawns.

MARCH—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Carrot (Early Horn), Cabbage, Cauliflower, Winter Spinach, Lettuce, Endive, Mustard and Cress, Turnip, Onion (Autumn varieties for transplanting in the Spring), Parsnips for Winter and Spring use.

Plant this Month:

Strawberries, and any of the Cabbage tribe as required. Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Celery.

ROUTINE WORK:

Sow Hardy Annuals for Spring flowering where they are to remain, sow thinly, and weed and thin out seedlings when they attain sufficient size.

Prick out seedlings of Cinerarias, Primulas, etc., in frame or glass house; plant Bulbs, if not already done; sow Sweet Peas.

ROUTINE WORK:

Earth up Celery and Leeks and attend to Tomatoes; also to Pumpkins, Marrows, etc., by assisting fruit to ripen. Dry off tuberous-rooted Begonias and Gloxinias as required.

Plant Evergreen Shrubs and Hedge Plants, lift Potatoes, dig over all spare ground, burn any refuse, and apply the ashes as a top-dressing.

Sow down lawns, or renovate the sward, if required.

APRIL—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Onions for Spring transplanting, Winter Spinach, Salads, Cabbage, Cauliflower.

Plant this Month:

Herbs, Celery, Strawberries, Leeks, Cabbage.

Finish sowing Hardy Annuals. Continue the planting of Bulbs, also Carnations, Japanese Iris, and Perennial Border Plants.

Pot up young plants of Cineraria, Primula, etc., in glass house. Also any border plants required for stock. Plant Roses.

ROUTINE WORK:

Cut down Asparagus tops, and clear away exhausted crops of all sorts; burn the refuse; manure and roughly dig any unoccupied plots.

The manure heap should be put in order, and materials for future composts ought to be collected and stored. Earth up Celery, store Marrows and Pumpkins.

Sowing down or renovation of Lawns should be completed this month, if possible.

MAY—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, Carrot (small sowing), Cabbage.

Plant this Month:

Asparagus, Garlic, Tree Onions, Potato Onions, Horse Radish, Rhubarb, Sea Kale, Shallots.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Plant Liliums, Gladioli, etc.

Lift and store Dahlia tubers, being careful to label same with names or colour to avoid future errors in grouping.

ROUTINE WORK:

Continue work of last month. Prune fruit trees towards the end of this month and spray.

Dress Asparagus beds.

Any alterations in the plan of the garden should be effected now, and Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, etc., planted.

Turn over compost and manure heap, and add all available matter to both, in anticipation of Spring manuring and top-dressing.

Lift and store Potatoes.

JUNE—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Horse Radish, Herbs, Potato Onions, Rhubarb, Shallots and Garlic.

ROUTINE WORK:

Plant Liliums, Roses, and other Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants.

ROUTINE WORK:

Prune Roses and Fruit Trees, and spray; dig up all vacant ground and turn over manure and compost heaps; plant Hedge Plants, Shrubs and Fruit trees; protect any Rhubarb roots left in the ground with litter.

Get frames ready for hot-beds and cleanse these, and every nook and cranny of the glass-house most thoroughly before applying heat, using insecticide wash to exterminate wood-lice and other pests which prey on seedlings.

JULY—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, Peas, Spinach, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onions, Carrot. And in hot-bed, Cucumber and Melon, etc.

Plant this Month:

Rhubarb, Potato Onions, Artichokes.

Start forcing Rhubarb, and put in a few early Potatoes in dry and sheltered situations.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Plant Roses and Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Sow in Heat:

Cyclamen, Petunia, Coleus, Gloxinia.

Better sterilise all soils before sowing such expensive seeds as these, by subjecting it to sufficient heat to destroy all weeds and grubs, etc.

Pot up:

Cinerarias, Primulas, etc.

ROUTINE WORK:

Prune Fruit Trees and Bushes, prepare hot-beds which will be required this and next month, manure and trench garden plots during suitable weather, and get in condition for next month's work, manure Strawberries, and prepare ground for Onion sowing.

AUGUST—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Herbs, Leek, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow in Hot Bed:

Capsicum, Celery, Melon, Cape Gooseberry, Cucumber, Tomato.

Plant this Month:

Asparagus, Sea Kale, Strawberries, Herbs, Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Potatoes (early).

FLOWER GARDEN:

Sow in heat Primula, Lobelia, Cineraria, Gloxinia, Coleus, Seeds of Halfhardy Annuals, etc.

Plant Roses and Flowering Shrubs, re-pot Flowering Plants in green-house. Bulbs in pots should now be available for indoor decoration.

Start Chrysanthemums in 4-inch pots, and propagate Bedding Plants by cuttings.

ROUTINE WORK:

Finish any pruning as early as possible, and plant Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Continue to prepare ground for Summer crops in suitable working weather; use Slugex, or Slugene, for slugs, which otherwise will prove destructive to seedlings.

SEPTEMBER—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

French Beans (in a warm situation), Broad Beans, Broccoli (early), Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cress, Celery, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Herbs, Onion, Peas, Parsley, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Sow in Hot Frame:

Tomato, Cucumber, Vegetable Marrow, Capsicum, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash.

Plant this Month:

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Potatoes, Horse Radish, Onions, Shallots.

FLOWER GARDEN—Sow this Month:

Aster, Balsam, Cockscomb, Cineraria, Calceolaria, Cyclamen, Marigold, Primula, Phlox Drummondii, Stock, Zinnia, etc.

Plant out:

Roses, Violets, Gladioli, and Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Sow Sweet Peas, Mignonette, and the hardiest Annuals in the open ground.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Prepare ground for planting and sowing.

Boxes for seed-sowing and transplanting should always be ready for use, and compost mixed for same. Finish transplanting Fruit Trees.

In districts suited to their cultivation, Kumeras or Sweet Potatoes may be started in sand for later planting.

OCTOBER—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Red Cabbage, Savoy, Kohl Rabi, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cress, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnip, French Beans (in a warm situation).

Sow in Frame:

Cucumber, Capsicum, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Tomato, Melon, Marrow, Squash, Pumpkins.

Plant this Month:

Asparagus, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Potatoes, Shallots, Rhubarb, Kumeras in suitable districts.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Sow under glass, seeds as recommended last

month. Harden off seedlings of outdoor plants, raised under frame before planting out. Prick off seedlings from seed pans or boxes. Plant Gladioli, and re-pot any plants requiring a shift. Plant out Chrysanthemums.

ROUTINE WORK:

Slugs and snails, etc., are very destructive this month, and Slugex or Slugene should be used to combat them.

Flowers of Hyacinths and other Bulbous Plants should be especially protected at this time. Earth up Peas, Potatoes, etc., as growth requires.

Be ready to thaw frosts off tender crops before sun rises or has destructive strength.

Keep all ground between crops well stirred with the hoe.

NOVEMBER—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, French Beans, Runner Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Salads, Lettuce, Onions, Peas, Spinach, Turnip.

Also, with some precaution, re shelter, sow Tomatoes and seeds of the Cucumber family out of doors.

Plant this Month:

Potatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery.

Tomatoes, Pumpkin, Marrow, etc., from frame, after being thoroughly hardened off.

FLOWER GARDEN:

Plant out Seedlings and Bedding Plants, sow seeds of Calceolaria, Primula, Cyclamen, etc., in frame or glass-house. Sow Hardy Annuals where they are intended to remain. Plant out Dahlias and Chrysanthemums.

ROUTINE WORK:

Mulch Roses and Flowering Shrubs, also all growing crops if weather is dry. Earth up Peas and Beans, and stake or trellis with brushwood or wire-netting, etc.

Rhubarb should have liquid manure applied once or twice a week, and any flowering stems promptly removed.

Remember that atmospheric moisture which is present, even in the hottest months, is more readily absorbed and retained by soil which has been rendered friable by hoeing.

DECEMBER—Vegetable Garden, Sow this Month:

Broad Beans, Runner Beans, Early Carrot, Peas, Turnip, Borecole, French Beans, Lima Beans, Salads, Spinach, Brussels Sprouts, Savoy.

Plant this Month:

Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Savoy, Leeks, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery.

In late districts finish planting Potatoes.

FLOWER GARDEN:**Sow under Glass:**

Primula, Cineraria, Cyclamen, etc., and otherwise continue instructions given for November.

ROUTINE WORK:

As dry weather will be experienced, watering and mulching crops, hoeing and stirring soil, are important items. Training Tomatoes and pinching back Cucumbers, Melons, Marrows, etc., may be carried on with advantage. Dry garden litter should be burned and the vegetable ashes utilised for top-dressing.

Dress Asparagus beds with salt, 1 lb. to square yard, and give liquid manure to Rhubarb.

Growing the "Seeds of Success"

BEHIND the sale of a modest packet of Cooper's seeds there lies the story of a great industry—a story of huge capital expenditure and intricate organisation.

The firm of F. Cooper Ltd. takes no chances in the growing and processing of its products. Many thousands of acres of specially-prepared land are devoted to the cultivation of high-class crops, from which the seed is eventually harvested, and regular inspection and constant care ensure the best possible results.

Before being warehoused, the new crop seeds are subjected to close examination by experts and decisions made of the processes through which the seeds must go.

In the warehouse of F. Cooper Ltd. the seeds are sorted, cleaned and polished under methods which have no rival anywhere in the world for speed, accuracy and general efficiency. After inspecting this plant at Wellington recently, a member of the U.S. Armed Forces, formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture in U.S.A. and now a member of the Joint Purchasing Board, which arranges food supplies for the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, declared: "We certainly have larger cleaning plants in some of our big seed warehouses in the U.S.A., but nowhere have I seen a plant more up-to-date."

In the treatment of the seed a variety of machines and devices is used. In the Wellington store alone the whole plant covers the greater part of the ground floor of a very large building.

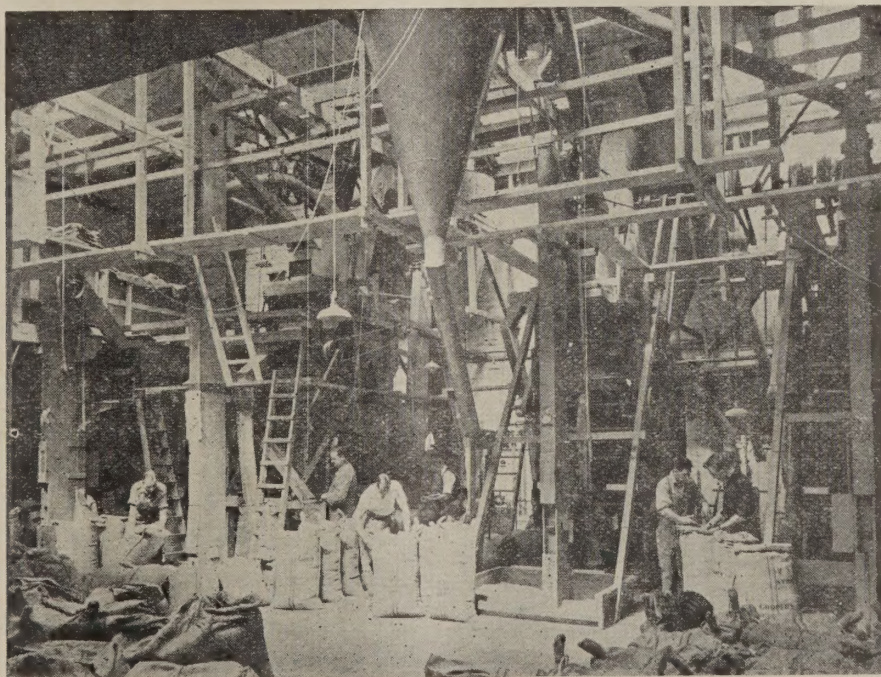
One type of machine, by a new process, reduces the moisture content where necessary; another will grade the seed to size and will remove sticks, pieces of dirt and dust. Yet another, by intricate mechanism, will polish the seed for the removal of fungus spores which spread diseases. Some of the machines are cleverly arranged to work on specific gravity, while others are worked by horizontal or vertical motion (according to the requirements of the particular seed), or by suction.

Apart from purely mechanical handling, many classes of seed—Peas and Beans in particular—are scrupulously hand-picked by an expert staff of girls for the final eradication of impurities.

In their modern trial grounds, samples of all lines which have been through all these processes are actually grown as a check on the stock and strain, and samples are obtained of new types from all over the world to compare with the quality of the New Zealand produced article.

Finally, samples of the seed are sent to the New Zealand Government Seed Testing Station, where an accurate test is taken of their germination and purity.

Thus by a combination of knowledge, manual skill and mechanical processes, the firm of F. Cooper Ltd. is enabled to supply the market with its traditional "Seeds of Success."



A portion of the modern seed-cleaning plant at F. Cooper Ltd., Wellington.

ASPARAGUS

CULTIVATION.—The soil suitable for this crop is a deep friable and rather sandy loam. August and September are the best months for sowing. The beds may be formed of any required length, 4 ft. being a suitable width. In this, three rows of roots are usually grown, the plants standing 18 in. asunder in the rows. Seaweed, salt and wood ashes are excellent manures for Asparagus. One ounce of seed will sow 50 ft. in drills.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamins B and C; good source of vitamins A and G.

ARGENTEUIL.—Purple; one of the best varieties. Largely grown for market.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Very vigorous, large, strong white shoots of excellent quality.

MARY WASHINGTON.—The latest of rust-resistant type; dark green. Improvement on Palmetto.

PARADISE EARLY.—Very early, and resistant to rust; rich dark green shoots of mild flavour.

BEANS

DWARF FRENCH or KIDNEY

(Green Podded)

CULTIVATION.—Any good loamy soil will suit. Should not be sown until frosts are over, and at intervals until the end of January. Sow in drills, the dwarf kinds 2 ft. apart. Give a plentiful supply of moisture during Summer. One pound of seed will sow about 50 ft. in drills.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamins A, B and C.

ACME (or BROWN BEAUTY).—60 to 70 days; pods 7 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; light green.

BLACK VALENTINE.—64 to 74 days. Plants large and prolific; very attractive oval pods 7 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in., nearly straight, dark green; strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavour. Seed oval and solid black.

BURPEES STRINGLESS.—62 to 72 days; pods round, 6 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; med. green, fibreless, meaty. Plants strong, erect. Crop good.

CANADIAN WONDER.—70 to 80 days; pods flat, 8 in. to 10 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; med. green, thick, not stringless. As this is now liable to wilt and rust blights, the Prince and others are better.



COOPER'S PRINCE

CANADIAN WONDER IMPROVED (Burnley Selection), wilt resistant.—This type has recently been selected by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture as free from wilt disease. It has proved so with us in New Zealand, and is therefore very valuable.

FELTHAM PROLIFIC.—68 to 78 days; pods small, flat, 5 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; med. green, not stringless; plant deep green. Bountiful, Acme, and Prince are better.

NEW DISCOVERY.—67-78 days. This is like Feltham Prolific, but pods are 20 per cent. larger. No disease. A1.

PALE DUN.—75 to 85 days; 7 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; Robust med. green. Free from rust and wilt.

PRINCE.—56 to 66 days (2 weeks earlier than Canadian Wonder); pods are splendid, hanging down to the ground, 8 in. to 11 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; flat, dark green, stringless until old. Plant erect, very deep green, and healthy; crop splendid. Excellent.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD (Giant).—64 to 74 days; pods 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; round, meaty, quite stringless and brittle; splendid quality for home market and canning. Medium green. Plant large, sturdy, and good crop.

SYDNEY WONDER (White Seed, Canadian Wonder).—68 to 78 days; pods flat, 9 in. to 10 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; med. green. Less liable to disease than Canadian Wonder red seeded.

GOLDEN WAX or BUTTER

BOUNTIFUL OR SURECROP WAX.—62 to 72 days; pods 6 in. to 7 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; flat, thick, fine golden yellow. Plant sturdy, healthy, good crop. Early and good.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX.—60 to 70 days; pods 5 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; round, deep yellow.

STARTLER.—60 to 70 days; pods roundish, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; pale golden, tender. Plant med. green, spreading.

STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX.—64 to 74 days; pods semi-oval, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; quite stringless; erect, large, healthy, heavy cropper. Splendid quality for home, market and canning.

WOOD'S CENTENARY.—62 to 72 days; pods flat, 5 in. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; deep butter colour; free from strings until old. Good.

BEANS, RUNNER

CULTIVATION.—Sow when frost is over, in rows 4 ft. to 6 ft. apart, and thin out to 6 in. apart in rows; or against a hedge or fence.

NOTE.—In our trials these are not attacked by "Wilt" as are most Dwarf varieties. They are heavy croppers and more profitable to grow.

CZAR.—90 to 100 days; pods long broad, not stringless.

COOPER'S "DELICIOUS" (Improved German Stringless).—65 to 75 days. The most delicious quality bean we have ever grown or eaten. The handsome huge beans run from 8-12 inches. Meaty, fleshy, tender and stringless. Delicious quality and flavour. Bears over a long season and stands well. Immense cropper.

EPICURE (Tender and True) (or EVER-BEARING STRINGLESS).—74 to 84 days; pods 7 in. to 10 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; flat, glossy green, stringless, brittle and tender. Crop good. Excellent.

FARDENLOSA.—72-82 days; pods 7 in. to 10 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; roundish, tender, stringless, fibreless, super quality and good crop. Excellent.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—74 to 84 days; pods 8 in. to 10 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; almost round, very thick, meaty, stringless (unless old). Similar to Epicure, but pod is round.

MARKET WONDER.—72 to 82 days. Plants vigorous and very productive. Pods 7 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., round, medium green, fleshy and stringless; tender and of fine quality. White seeded. An excellent variety.

SCARLET RUNNER.—105 to 110 days. Pods 6 to 7 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. An old favourite.

SCARLET RUNNER: EMPEROR.—Giant podded, 110 to 120 days. Pods up to 15 inches long; thick, fleshy and tender. Grand cropper.



COOPER'S DELICIOUS

SCARLET RUNNER, PRIZEWINNER (Cooper's Improved).—110 to 120 days. Vigorous plant growth, producing pods up to 18 inches long. Very broad, fleshy and tender. Superb.

BEANS, LIMA

CULTIVATION.—Suitable for warm climates only. Sow the tall variety as directed for Runners and the Dwarf as for French. They are both cooked, however, like Broad Beans.

TALL OR CLIMBING.

DWARF OR BUSH.

BEANS, BROAD

CULTIVATION.—The soil for this nutritious vegetable should be fairly rich, but will give good returns on any ordinary ground that has been deeply cultivated. Sow from May to January—in drills 3 ft. apart and 4 to 6 inches between the seeds. When plants in full bloom and pods show signs of setting, pinch off tops of leading shoots and ensure earlier and more abundant crop. Matures in approximately 17 weeks. For Smut on Broad Beans use Black Leaf 40 as required.

1 lb. of seed will sow 30 to 40 feet.

BROAD WINDSOR GIANT POD.—A new and larger pod strain.

COLE'S DWARF, PROLIFIC EARLY.—Distinct. Only 2 ft. high. Very valuable for small gardens. Early and fine crop.

EARLY LONG POD.—Standard sort.

EXHIBITION or LEVIATHAN LONG POD.—Heavy cropper.

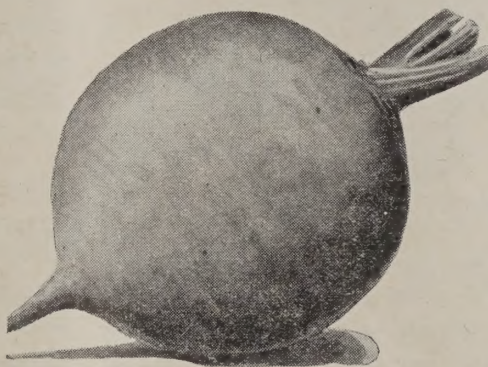
COOPER'S MAMMOTH LONG POD.—Produces long broad pods 15 inches, is early and extremely prolific.

BEET

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December in drills 12 in. apart. As the seedlings develop, thin out to 6 inches in the drills. To be well grown Beet should follow a crop for which the ground has been well manured. A firm seed bed is essential to successful culture. 1 oz. of seed will sow 50 ft. in drills.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin C.

GLOBE SHAPE



COOPER'S DARKEST GLOBE

COOPER'S DARKEST GLOBE.—68 to 78 days. This is THE variety for those who desire high quality beet of superb dark colour, both outside and inside of root. Beautiful even globe-shaped red. Flesh dark red, almost free from zones. Tender and sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED.—70 to 80 days; globe shape;

colour outside and inside dark with small zones inside. Good quality.

EARLY WONDER (or RAPID RED).—60 to 70 days; shape semi-globe with small tap root. Skin blood red; flesh blood red, small zones.

EGYPTIAN EARLY FLAT.—60 to 70 days; roots flattened; globe-shape, not uniform and not as pleasing or easy to bunch as Cooper's Darkest and Cooper's Early Globes. Colour, outside dark, inside dark, often with some zones.

OBELISK (or INTERMEDIATE).—65 to 75 days. Roots deep oval, neat in shape, easy to bunch, fine dark colour; flesh deep red with some zones. Cooks good deep colour. Good.

LONG SHAPE

COOPER'S MAORI KING.—90 to 100 days; root 10 in.; flesh deepest red-black, tops small bronzy black-red. Sweet and tender. Excellent.

BEET, SILVER

NOTE.—This is a very healthful and profitable vegetable to grow. Can be had almost all the year round.

CULTIVATION.—Sow from August to December in drills 2 feet apart, and thin out to, or transplant, 12 inches apart in the rows. The leaves should be pulled, not cut.

GIANT BROAD WHITE RIB (Plain Dark Leaf).—55 to 65 days. Splendid broad midrib.

GIANT BROAD WHITE RIB, "SUCCESS."—Grows to a large size. The rich dark green leaves are very curled and crinkled, and the pearly white stalks measure 2½ inches in width; 55 to 65 days.



SILVER BEET LUCULLUS

LUCULLUS.—55 to 65 days. Stems and leaves light green with curled edges. Broad white midrib.

PERPETUAL or SPINACH LEAVED.—55 to 65 days. This has a much smaller leaf and midrib than the above Silver Beets. When cooked it is similar to Spinach.

SUGAR, KLEIN WANZLEBEN.—Large variety; splendid for stock, also for the sugar industry.

BORECOLE

(SCOTCH KALE OR CURLY GREENS)

CULTIVATION.—For Winter and Spring supplies, sowings should be made in November and December. 1 oz. of seed will produce 500 plants.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin C.

DWARF GREEN CURLED.

TALL GREEN CURLED.

BROCCOLI

CULTIVATION.—Hardier and takes longer to mature than Cauliflower. Sow in seed bed and when large enough plant out in deeply dug rich soil, and when possible, on ground just cleared of a crop of peas, beans or potatoes. Allow 2 ft. between the plants in the drills and 2 to 3 ft. between the rows. When plants are well established give a dressing of ½ oz. N. of soda to sq. yard, and a further application (of ½ oz.) just before the heads begin to form.

FOR MARKET.—For large areas Broccoli is a precarious crop. When conditions of soil and season are not favourable the crop is likely to vary con-

siderably in earliness, uniformity and type. The descriptions are intended only to serve as a guide in the selection of varieties likely to be most suitable. Attention is directed to Conditions of Sale and Non-warranty.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamins A and G.

1st SECTION—FOR AUTUMN USE.

Sow October, November. Cut in March, April, May.

MICHAELMAS EARLY WHITE.—Well formed heads; white; firm, and matures quickly.

VEITCH'S SELF-PROTECTING.—White head.

WALCHEREN.—White head; firm.

2nd SECTION—FOR WINTER AND EARLY SPRING USE.

Sow October, November. Cut June, July.

LILY WHITE No. 1 (or Early).—Fine white; firm heads; of high quality; shy seeder.

MAIN CROP (Snow's Improved).—Large solid heads of finest quality.

MAMMOTH WINTER WHITE.—Heads splendid quality and fine white; 9 to 12 in. across.

3rd SECTION—FOR SPRING USE.

Sow October, November. Cut August, September.

LILY WHITE No. 2.—To cut July, August. Similar to No. 1, but later.

PENZANCE.—Large heads of excellent quality; hardy and useful.

SUREHEAD (Cooper's).—We can recommend as one of the best. Heads compact, fine size and quality. Cut about August, September.

4th SECTION—FOR LATEST CROPS.

Sow November. Cut September-October.

LATE QUEEN.—Leamington, Late White, Ledsham's, all similar late sorts.

MONARCH.—Heads large white; hardy.

NINE STAR (Perennial).—Produces 5 to 12 heads of good quality; needs 3½ ft. each way.

CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING.—Produces tender heads of choice quality. After this is cut it produces smaller side shoots.

PURPLE SPROUTING.—Somewhat similar to above, but more hardy.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTIVATION.—This is perhaps one of the daintiest of the Brassica family and should be used as a winter crop in New Zealand far more than it is. Sow in Spring and Summer, and plant out when ready into rows, 2 to 2½ ft. apart each way. Manure same as for Broccoli. The sprouts are produced from the axils of the leaves, and should be gathered just before they begin to open. During Autumn Brussels Sprouts are subject to blight during dry weather. At the first sign of this, spray with soft soap and hot water or Katakilla Powder and continue treatment if required. 1 oz. of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of Vitamin C.

SUTTON'S FILLBASKET.—Produces an abundant crop of exceptionally large size buttons, extremely solid and of good quality and flavour.

SCRYMGER'S GIANT, COVENT GARDEN, or EXHIBITION.—Tall and good.

CABBAGE

CULTIVATION.—This indispensable veg, may be grown practically all the year round. For early crops sow in Autumn and Spring, and for succession continue to sow at intervals. Plant out early varieties 15 to 18 in. and large (later) sorts 24 in. apart each way. The following manure, mixed into the soil when planting out, will be found beneficial:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. each super and bone-dust per sq. yard, then $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. N. of soda per sq. yard as top-dressing 3 to 4 weeks later, and another $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. when the hearts begin to form. 1 oz. seed will produce 1,000 plants.

AUTUMN SOWINGS.—Many varieties of Cabbage are only suitable for sowing in Spring and Summer. If sown in Autumn they are liable to fail or run to seed. Those marked "A" have been usually proved satisfactory providing the season and conditions are suitable. Most other varieties are unsuitable for sowing in Autumn.

WEIGHT AND SIZE.—The weights given and sizes shown as diameter, mean diameter of average heads only (without leaves) under good field conditions. They are often produced much larger in rich soil and with extra care. The dates to maturity may vary greatly according to season and climate.

CABBAGES FOR MARKET.—For large areas the Cabbage is a precarious crop. When conditions of soil and season are not altogether favourable the crop is likely to vary considerably in earliness, uniformity and type. The descriptions are intended only to serve as a guide in the selection of varieties likely to be most suitable. Attention is directed to Conditions of Sale and Non-Warranty.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin C; good source of A, B and G.

ALL HEAD.—85 to 95 days. Heads 9 in. diameter; weight 6 lb.; flat, rounded at top. Valuable for home and market. 14 days before Succession.



GOLDEN ACRE

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—80 to 90 days. Heads 7 in. diameter; 4 to 6 lb.; round, solid, with few outer leaves.

DRUMHEAD (Early) Garden.—100 to 110 days. Heads flat, 8 to 10 in. diameter; solid.

DRUMHEAD (Giant Field).—115 to 125 days. Large, coarse for stock feed; heads not as firm as Succession, etc.

A.—ENFIELD MARKET.—85 to 95 days. Heads pointed; med. green, with large outer leaves. We prefer First Crop and Flower of Spring.

EARLY MARKET (Henderson's).—Plant is small with short stem, few outer leaves which curve in-



HENDERSON'S EARLY MARKET

ward, thus providing protection for the head. For home use its fine quality and tenderness will be greatly appreciated. There is an entire absence of coarse veins and leaves, and it has the quality of hardening the round head before it has attained its full size.

A.—COOPER'S FIRST CROP.—73 to 83 days. Heads 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; fine deep colour; pointed; firm, with few outer leaves. Good for sowing at almost all seasons. Tender and sweet.



FLOWER OF SPRING

A.—FLOWER OF SPRING.—75 to 85 days. Heads $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lb.; pointed; deep colour. Good for Autumn as well as Spring sowing.

GOLDEN ACRE (Cooper's Special Stock).—75 to 85 days. Heads 6 to 8 in. diameter; 4 to 7 lb.; round, firm, and high quality; stands well. A week earlier than Copenhagen and Dwarf. Superb.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD (Early).—76 to 86 days. Heads 2 to 2½ lb.; glaucous green, with blunt conical head. 14 days before Enfield.

LONDON MARKET.—Similar to Enfield.

MARKET GARDEN (Johnson's).—75 to 85 days. Heads 2 to 3 lb.; pointed, heart firm. Good for Autumn and Spring sowings.

SUCCESSION.—Henderson's Strain (American Seed).

A.—COOPER'S SPRINGTIDE.—76 to 86 days; heads 2½ to 3 lbs.; blunt pointed; deep green; firm. Sweet, tender and high quality.

SUCCESSION.—110 to 120 days. Heads 9 to 11 in. in diameter; 5 to 10 lb. (can be grown much larger); large, flat, deep and solid; stems short. Stands, packs and carries well.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CHINESE CABBAGE.—Also known as Celery Cabbage, though not a true cabbage and grows more like a cos lettuce. It matures in 70-80 days and planting should be timed to avoid heading during hot weather, in which it bolts to seed. Thin to 12 in.-16 in. in rows. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch.

PE TSAI.—Correctly called Chokurei. Early and sure heading. Outer dark green leaves enclose cylindrical, tapering head; very compact, white tinted with green; crisp and sweet. 15 in. long. 75 to 85 days.

WONG BOK.—A short stout oval variety, about 7 in. in diameter; compact, tender and well blanched. 9 inches long. 80 to 90 days.

RED PICKLING VARIETIES

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—110 to 120 days. Heads 6 to 8 in. diameter, and 4 to 8 lb. weight. Round, hard and good.

RED DUTCH.—100 to 110 days. Heads smaller than above; firm and good.

SAVOY

(WINTER OR CURLY CABBAGE)

CULTIVATION.—Similar to that recommended for Cabbage. Sow October, November, December, for cutting in Winter.

COOPER'S BEST OF ALL.—A fine first early. If sown in October, ready March/April. Firm, good size and quality.

COOPER'S LATE.—By sowing in succession can be cut from mid-Winter to Spring. Distinct dark green, very firm.

DRUMHEAD (Select).—Large firm heads for main crop.

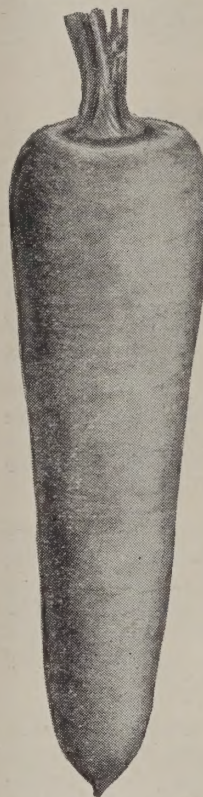
OMEGA.—Valuable variety; comes in late in season. Darkest green, firm med. size.

CARROTS

CULTIVATION.—Deep cultivation is important especially for the long types—a deep, rich sandy loam grows this crop to perfection, and especially so when it follows a crop such as Tomatoes that was heavily manured the previous season. Fresh

stable manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to branch and develop numerous fibrous roots.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent, source of vitamin A, good source of B, C and G.

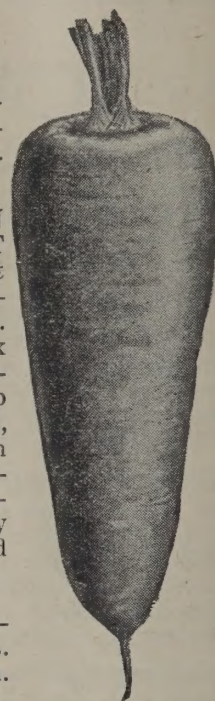


**CHAMPION
SCARLET
HORN**

ALTRINGHAM.
Long Red Improved; is superior for table use.

**CHAMPION
SCARLET
HORN** (Cooper's Special Stock).—78 to 90 days. Roots 5½ to 6½ x 2½ in.; stump-rooted; deep orange red, smooth; flesh deep red. Splendid in shape, colour and quality for home and market.

CHANTENAY.—80 to 90 days. Roots 5 to 6 in. long; stump-rooted. Good colour and quality.

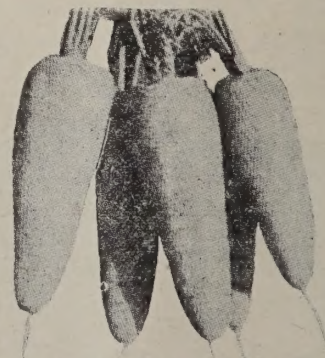


**COOPER'S
DELICIOUS**

EARLYKROP.—85 to 95 days. 4½ x 2¼ in.; orange red; small cores. Good.

EARLY SHORT HORN.—70 to 80 days. Roots 3 to 4 x 1½ in.; tapered; good red. An old variety.

GUERANDE or OXHEART (or Gem).—75 to 85 days. Roots 4½ x 2½ in.; bright red, very fat blunt ended. Good quality.



CHANTENAY RED CORE

INTERMEDIATE STUMP ROOTED.—80 to 90 days; 6 to 8 x 2 in. Good colour and quality.

JAMES INTERMEDIATE.—90 to 100 days; 8 x 2 in.; pointed.

MANCHESTER TABLE.—75 to 85 days; 6½ x 1½ in.; cylindrical, blunt ended. Good.

NANTES HORN.—75 to 85 days; 6 x 1½ in.; blunt ended. Small core and high quality.

FIELD VARIETIES

Some of the table sorts are largely used for stock feeding as well as the following, which we recommend as specially suitable.

COOPER'S REDFIELD.—95 to 105 days; 12 x 3 in.; pointed. Handsome and good quality for stock or table use.

MATCHLESS WHITE.—110 to 120 days; 8 to 12 x 3 in.; clear white; roots clean, fat, easy to dig. Heavy crop.

SINCLAIR'S YELLOW.—110 to 120 days; 9 to 12 x 3 in.; roots smooth, tapered. Splendid for stock.

CAPSICUM or PEPPER

CULTIVATION.—Similar treatment to Tomatoes required.

LARGE BULL NOSE (Sweet).

LONG RED (Cayenne).—Small, bright red.

MIXED VARIETIES.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

CULTIVATION.—Sow in Spring when danger of frost is over, and when large enough plant out 2 ft. to 3 ft. apart.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTIVATION.—For early use sow in the Autumn (about end March) for cutting in the Spring and Summer, and a further sowing in early Spring for Autumn and Winter use. Follow same manurial formula as for Broccoli. When planting out allow 2 ft. between the plants and 3 ft. between the rows.

CAULIFLOWER FOR MARKET.—For large areas the Cauliflower is a precarious crop. When conditions of soil and season are not altogether favourable the crop is likely to vary considerably in earliness, uniformity and type. The descriptions are

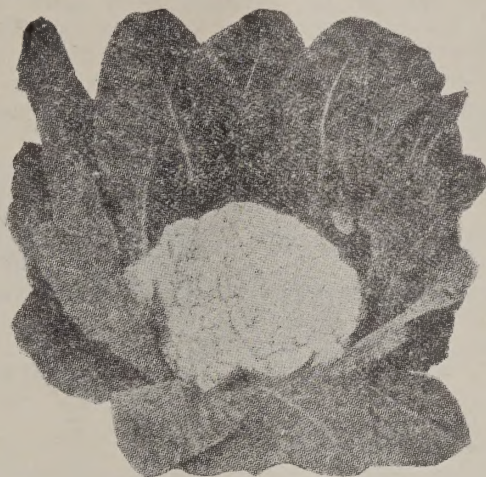


COOPER'S SOUTHERN CROSS

intended only to serve as a guide in the selection of varieties. Attention is directed to Conditions of Sale and Non-warranty.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin C; good source of B and G.

ALL SEASONS (All the Year Round).—Period, 12 to 14 weeks. This is a superb first early variety; earlier, larger, and better protected heads than Early London, Walcheren, etc.



ALL YEAR ROUND

EARLY LONDON.—Period, 3 to 3½ months. A nice small early variety; tender. All Seasons is better.

EARLY GREENLEAF (or Glazed).—This is similar in size and season to Walcheren, but the leaf is quite distinct, vivid green, tough and glazed in appearance. Resists aphid well. Shy seeder.

ECLIPSE EARLY.—Period, 3½ to 4 months. About 2 weeks before Autumn Giant (Veitch's).

PHENOMENAL EARLY.—Period 4 to 5 months. Fine large, firm white heads set low on soil; well self-protected.

PHENOMENAL MEDIUM (5 months).—Similar to above, but about 3 weeks later.

PHENOMENAL MAIN CROP.—Period 6 to 7 months. Splendid heads of high quality.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Period about 6 months. Large, firm and white.

WALCHEREN.—Period, 3½ to 4 months. Similar to Early London, but a week later and 10 per cent. larger.

CELERY

CULTIVATION.—This crop calls for special care and attention and an unfailing water supply, as a check to the growth will tend to cause the stalks to become tough and stringy. Sow in August and September in shallow boxes and when seedlings about 4 in. high transplant into specially prepared trenches (18 in. deep by 12 in. wide). Plant in rows 8 in. between the roots and 12 in. between the rows. When earthing up take hold of the plant close to the ground with one hand and draw the soil up closely and firmly around it with the other. Be careful, however, to prevent any soil from getting into the heart of the plant in the operation. Blanching is usually effected in from a month to six weeks.

RUST on celery may sometimes be carried upon seed. To control this the seed may be steeped for not more than 3 hours in a solution of 1 to 400 of Formaldehyde. Then drain and spread out to dry in thin layers. The seed should then be sown immediately on clean soil. Spray at intervals with Bordeaux to prevent fungus.

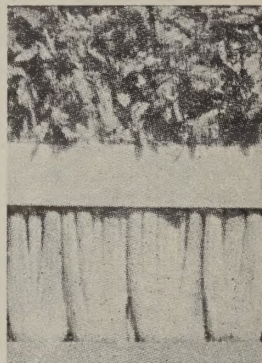
VARIETIES.—The Golden varieties are earlier than White and Red, and are smaller and more tender.

CELERY—Continued HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of Vitamin B and C.

GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL.—Plants are of medium size, stocky, compact, and have a thick creamy heart of the highest table quality. The thick heavy stalks blanch readily. Sweet flavour, tender and crisp.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING TALL (Improved Special).—Blanches a fine golden colour, tender, early and good.

SUPREME GOLDEN.—An outstanding new strain of the Golden Self Blanching type. The plants are vigorous, compact, with large, well developed hearts, and are slightly taller than Golden Self Blanching. Edible stalks 10 to 12 in. long.



WHITE PASCAL.—A standard winter variety of vigorous, compact growth. Short, upright, dark green leaves. Stalks large, thick and solid.

WHITE PLUME.—Very early and easy to grow. If the stalks are drawn together when three-fourths grown they blanch very readily. The succulent stalks are tender, crisp and stringless.

WINTER QUEEN.—A long keeping green winter variety. Dwarf erect, compact, with solid heart. Stalks broad, solid and crisp which blanch to a creamy white. Rich nutty flavour.

CELERIAC.—Giant Smooth Prague (Turnip-rooted Celery). A delicious vegetable of easy culture. The smooth, round turnip-like roots average 3 inches across, the flesh is snowy white and has the flavour of delicious nutty celery.

CELERY SEED (for Flavouring Soups, etc.).—Celery seed for Medicinal purposes, Rheumatism, etc.

CELTUCE

Celtuce is a novelty kind of Lettuce, with coarse pale leaves. It combines the uses and flavour of Celery and Lettuce. The young leaves may be eaten as a salad or cooked as greens, but the chief value of "Celtuce" is its central stalk which may be eaten raw or cooked. To use, the outer skin is removed and the tender light green heart is eaten. The mild flavour is suggestive of Celery Lettuce and Summer Squash.

As a raw vegetable the centre of the stalks are cut into four or five inch lengths and split lengthwise and eaten as one would celery with salt or mayonnaise.

CORN

HEALTH VALUE.—Corn oil is rich in vitamin E.

CULTIVATION.—Corn thrives best in a warm rich soil. Sow in drills 3 ft. or 4 ft. apart and afterwards thin out to 8 in. Keep the ground well hoed. Sow when danger of frost is passed. The cobs should be cooked in a green state as soon as the tassel is withered. Plunge the cobs into boiling water for 5 minutes and serve up with butter to taste.

CORY (Early or Mammoth White).—Strong, tall plants, with ears very large for an early variety; 14-16 rowed; kernels shallow and broad.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A prolific variety of excellent quality. Stalk often with two ears. Kernels very deep slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—Standard yellow variety. Stalks often have two ears. Ears 8 rowed; kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet, and of fine flavour.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM.—A hybrid cross. Normally it matures 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Ears about 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed. Stalks 6½ to 7 ft. high, sturdy and productive. Kernels rich yellow in colour, medium in width and depth.

MARCROSS.—A first early market and home-garden variety. Stalks short but sturdy. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tips, 10-14 rowed with light cream yellow medium broad kernels of good quality.

CRESS

CULTIVATION.—Sow thickly in shallow drills every alternate week throughout the season. It should be sown a week sooner than Mustard, to gather at the same time.

COOPER'S FINEST CURLED.

CUCUMBER

RIDGE or OUTDOOR VARIETIES

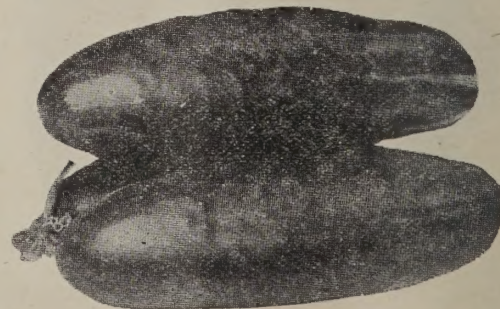
CULTIVATION.—Cucumbers require a rich, light, or else well-drained somewhat sandy soil and plenty of moisture in dry seasons. Sow when danger of frost is over and thin out 2 ft. apart each way.

NOTE.—"White Spine" Cucumbers are not white skinned, but a nice green skin, and good flavour. The name comes from having a small white mark along the back or "spine" where it touches the ground.

GHERKINS.—If small pickled Cucumbers are desired they must be pickled every two days at the desired size or any variety will be too large.

APPLE-SHAPED.—60 to 85 days; 3 x 2½ in. Shaped like an apple and about same size; colour lemon when young and deep yellow when old. Sweet and less indigestible than old sorts. Can be kept and eaten a long time after pulled in Autumn because outer skin hardens.

APPLE CRYSTAL or CRYSTAL APPLE.—65 to 70 days. Similar to above, but about 30 per cent. larger, and skin is clear white.



EARLY FORTUNE

COLORADO.—All-America Silver Medal. Very attractive market and shipping variety. Fruit dark green, cylindrical, and with small seed cavity. One of the best for uniformity, texture and appearance.

DAVIS PERFECT.—58 to 66 days. 8 to 10 x 2½ in.; fine deep green. Good crop and quality.

EARLY FORTUNE (White Spine).—56 to 66 days. 8 x 2½ in.; deep green, holds colour well; flesh crisp and firm. Good shipper.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS (White Spine).—62 to 70 days. 12 x 3¼ in.; med. green, uniform. One of largest of White Spines.

GHERKIN EARLY RUSSIAN.—54 to 60 days. Very small and early; hardy prolific.

GHERKIN.—(See also under West India.)

LONG GREEN PRICKLY (Main Crop).—9 x 2½ in. Hardy old sort. Cooper's Perfection is better.

COOPER'S PERFECTION.—58 to 65 days, 8 to 10 x 2¼ in.; dark green, crisp and tender; holds colour well. Excellent for market and private use.

COOPER'S SPECIAL PICKLE.—56 to 66 days. We have been selecting this strain for years. Splendid for pickling in size, colour and shape; heavy crop.

SHORT GREEN PRICKLY.—Fruits small, prickly, flesh solid and crispy. Excellent for slicing and pickling.

COOPER'S STOCKWOOD RIDGE (Our Special Stock).—60 to 70 days. 7 to 9 x 2½ in.; superb dark green; crisp and fine quality. Holds colour well and packs and carries splendidly.

WHITE SPINE IMPROVED (or Evergreen).—58 to 68 days. 7 to 8 x 2 in.; dark green, crisp.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN.—65 to 75 days. 2 x 1 in.; distinct round shape; covered with spines. Needs warm climate.

FRAME VARIETIES

CULTIVATION.—These must be grown in a greenhouse, frame or on hotbed. Four plants will be sufficient for a 2-light frame. The seeds may be sown from July to August in well-prepared soil.

TELEGRAPH.—The best all-round frame variety. Pkt. 10 Seeds 1/-.

EGG PLANT

CULTIVATION.—The plants should be raised in heat, and when well established planted out in rows 2 ft. apart.

NEW YORK (or Giant Purple).

Of low growth with a vigorous branching habit, strong enough to support its massive and shapely rich purple fruits, and compact enough to economise space. It is very prolific, the plants usually bearing 8 to 10 immense fruits of superb quality before being killed by frost.

ENDIVE

CULTIVATION.—Sow from January to April. A suitable substitute for Lettuce; fine quality and delicate flavour.

GREEN CURLED.—Hardy and large.

GARLIC

The cloves are set out in drills 6 inches apart, and 2 inches deep, allowing 12 inches between the rows. Plant any time during the spring and summer months, and the crop can be lifted and dried when ripe, and strung up for use like Onions.

HERB SEEDS

CULTIVATION.—Sow in boxes or, what is better, a frame, in October and November. When large enough plant out into a border; cut off the tops before they come into flower and they may be dried and preserved for winter.

MARJORAM. SAGE. THYME.

KOHL RABI

A member of the cabbage family and cultivated similarly. The edible part is the bulb which grows above ground; something like a turnip but much more tender and sweet, eaten when 2 in. x 2½ in. diameter. Remove the outer skin before boiling.

CULTIVATION.—Any good garden soil will suit this nutritious vegetable. Sow during the Spring months in rows 18 in. apart and thin to 6 in.

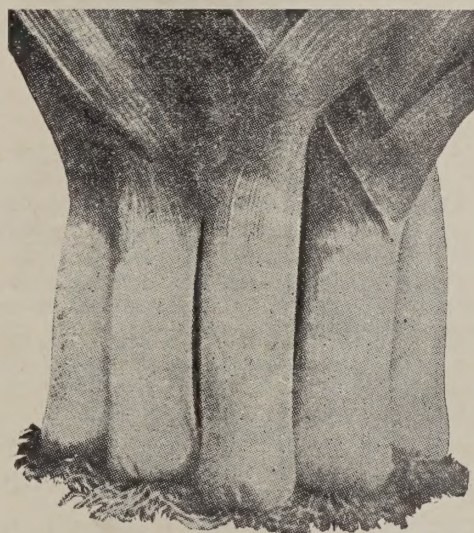
HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin A, B, C and G.

PURPLE VIENNA.—An early variety with large purple tubers.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The most desirable variety for general use. Is very early and has small tops. Colour, light silvery green.

LEEK

CULTIVATION.—Frequent cultivation with the hoe and abundant supplies of water and liquid manure are required by this plant and well repays generous treatment. Sow in drills 12 in. apart in August and successionaly during Spring, transplanting when 4 to 6 in. high into drills 12 in. apart and 6 in. between the sets. Before transplanting, the tops of the



LEEK: COOPER'S THE LAIRD

leaves and the ends of the root fibres should be shortened. Leeks have been known to grow to an extraordinary size by making holes with a large dibble, 12 inches apart, into which the young plants are dropped, and just a little fine soil put in to cover the fibrous roots. Water daily until root action commences and supplement with addition of liquid manure. During the hoeing the holes fill up and as the plants grow they are earthed up as in celery culture. 1 oz. of seed will sow 100 ft. in drills. (Comes to maturity from 7 to 8 months approx.)

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin C.

LONDON FLAG.—An early short. Stems long and thick; white, and attractive.

COOPER'S "THE LAIRD".—For length of stem "The Laird" is unrivalled and a perfect blanch right up to the leaves may be obtained. The stem is solid and compact to the top of the blanch; flavour mild.

MUSSELBURGH.—A hardy, extra large variety. The richly flavoured edible stems are 6 to 8 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter.

LETTUCE

CULTIVATION.—This indispensable salad crop may be sown practically all the year round with the exception of the three Winter months. For Summer use sowings are made in August/September, the seed being sown in drills about 18 in. apart, the plants being thinned out to 1 ft. apart in the rows. Winter crops are sown in the Autumn in beds and transplanted in rows 15 in. apart and 8 to 12 in. between the plants. Its cool and refreshing crispness depends on it being grown quickly. A good plan, therefore, is to apply N. of soda every week or two: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon water.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin A, B, C and G.



COOPER'S SUCCESS

GREAT LAKES.—Great Lakes (All America Award, 1943). A summer variety of good crisp-heart type, equal to the best Imperial strains, in its resistance to heat and drought, tip-burn and premature seed stalk, and superior in quality to any variety tested. It has very solid dark green heads, abundant ground and wrapper leaves with deeply serrated margins.

IMPERIAL TYPES.—The Imperial Strains were developed to resist brown blight, a destructive soil-borne disease.

IMPERIAL No. 615 (Webb's Wonderful Winter Strain).—This is a special and valuable selection, for its purpose. Heads dark green, medium size, firm and of excellent quality.

IMPERIAL No. 847 (Webb's Wonderful Summer Strain).—Black seeded, 84 days. Heads are medium large, fine and well covered by the inner leaves. Stands up well in summer weather, resisting tip burn.

IMPERIAL F. (Wonderful Wilt Resistant).—84 days. Resistant to brown rot and to downy mildew. Heads large, solid, crisp and attractive.

COOPER'S SUCCESS.—75 to 85 days. When you see and taste this, you will agree that it is the most attractive lettuce you have seen. The edges of the leaves are more curled than Wonderful. It is firmer and more crisp and sweet. The ideal lettuce.

ALL YEAR ROUND (or Tennis Ball).—70 to 80 days. Butterhead type; med. green, not large.

CONTINUITY.—80 to 90 days. Curled, with reddish brown edges. We prefer Iceberg.

COS, WHITE (Self-folding).—Upright growth, 80 to 90 days. Leaves dark green, heart white; crisp and tender.

DRUMHEAD.—80 to 90 days. An old variety, yellowish green in colour. Hanson is similar, but better colour and firmer.

HANSON.—80 to 90 days. Hardy and fine header. Large and good for warm weather.

ICEBERG.—82 to 90 days. Somewhat similar to Webb's Wonderful, but edges of leaves are tinged with brown. Crisp and sweet.

MIGNONETTE.—68 to 78 days Early, small, round, firm heads, brown and green colour. For early private use.

NEAPOLITAN.—78 to 88 days. Wonderful and New York are improvements upon this type.

WEBB'S WONDERFUL (or New York).—78 to 88 days. Fine large firm heads of good colour.

MUSTARD

CULTIVATION.—Used as a salad, with Cress or Lettuce. It may be had throughout the entire season by sowing at intervals in rows. Cut when 2 in. high. Should be sown a week later than Cress to gather at the same time.

FINEST WHITE.

MUSTARD SPINACH or Tendergreen

Plants of rapid and vigorous growth with comparatively narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. It will stand longer than most varieties without sending up seed stalks. Excellent for Salads, etc.

MELONS

CULTIVATION.—Sow in Spring in artificial heat and out of doors when all danger of frost is over. Water in dry weather while the plants are young, but keep dry while the fruit is ripening. These like a rather sandy or light warm soil. Sow 1 in. deep in hills 8 ft. apart.

HEALTH VALUE.—Contains vitamin C.

WATER

BLACK SPANISH.—Round, dark green, flesh scarlet.

COLE'S EARLY.—Extra early; week before Ice Cream.

CUBAN QUEEN.—Main crop, very large.

ICE CREAM or **PEERLESS** (White Seed).—Main crop; short, oblong.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS (similar to Halbert Honey).—Main crop, oblong.

MARKET WONDER (Wonder Melon).—Improved Kleckley's, with white seed. Good. Main crop.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—Main crop, oblong; flesh deep pinkish.

TOM WATSON.—Main crop, large; flesh bright red. Splendid for shipping and home.

VOLGA or **CANNON BALL.**—Round, skin creamy-white; flesh deep red; good quality; rind tough. Often called a Winter variety, as it keeps so well.

MIXED SORTS.

We also Stock other Standard Sorts.

ROCK or MUSK		Av. Weight
Variety.	Flesh.	(lb.)
Banana	Salmon	4
Cantaloupe Yellow	Salmon	6
Hales' Best (Cantaloupe)	Salmon	4
Hackensack Early	Green	6
Jenny	Green	2
Netted Gem or Rocky Ford	Green	3½
Rocky Ford or Gold Lined	Green and Gold	2½
MIXED SORTS.		

CASSABA or WINTER

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Bright yellow, globular; thick white flesh.

HONEY DEW.—Fruit medium round, about 6 in. diameter; colour creamy yellow; light flesh.

ONION

CULTIVATION.—A deeply-rooted, rich, adhesive loamy soil is preferable. Light or loose friable soils should be rolled or trodden firm before sowing. This crop benefits greatly from heavy manuring—well-decayed farmyard manure is excellent, also wood ashes, applied some time before planting. The largest bulbs are produced when seed sown in the Autumn, and transplanted in Spring 6 in. apart.



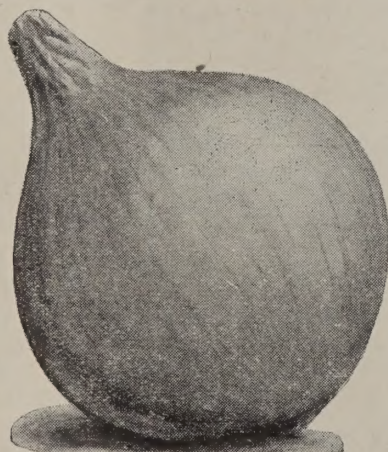
Pukekohe Longkeeper

Fresh sowings can be made in Spring. When transplanting, tread the line of the proposed row firmly and cover the roots only, pressing the soil firmly on them. Remember, the firmer the ground, fewer thick necks and a heavier and longer-keeping crop will result. Maturity, 8 to 9 months. Soot and sulphate of potash are both beneficial to this crop.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamins A, B, C, G.

NOTE.—If required for pickling, sow in Spring and do not thin out at all, or they grown bigger bulbs.

AILSA CRAIG IMPROVED.—130 to 140 days. Very large, globe shape; straw-coloured; mild. Not a long keeper.



Cooper's
Gold

BROWN GLOBE or JAMES KEEPING.—125 days. This is similar to Brown Spanish, but is globe shape instead of flattish. Good and long-keeping.

COOPER'S RE-SELECTED BROWN SPANISH LONG-KEEPING.—125 to 135 days. We have been selecting our strain for over a quarter of a century. There is no finer stock of dark brown Onion for keeping in any part of the world. Will keep with careful storage over nine months. Skin tough, dark brown or reddish brown; flesh hard. Excellent.

EXTRA EARLY GOLDEN GLOBE.—110 to 120 days. Handsome golden-skinned variety of medium size; thin-skinned. Early and reliable.

COOPER'S EARLY STRAW SPANISH (Straw-coloured Thin Skin).—110 to 120 days. Flattish

round; skins thin; bright yellow to straw-coloured, close and clean; tender and sweet. Keeps fairly well. Useful for its early season.

COOPER'S GOLD.—115 to 125 days. The earliest golden onion of this size. Large, handsome globular shape; skin beautiful golden yellow; flesh firm, white, sweet, mild and tender. Excellent.

ODOURLESS.—110 to 120 days. Flattish oval, large, handsome golden; thin-skinned; flesh remarkably soft, mild, sweet and tender. Though no Onion is absolutely odourless, it is almost free from the usual pungent odour and taste. Splendid raw and in salads, as well as for cooking. Shy seeder.

PUKEKOHE N.Z. LONG-KEEPING (N.Z. Govt. Certified Strain).—112 to 125 days. Handsome early large globe shape with thin golden yellow skins. This is a superb strain of a most valuable onion.

WHITE VARIETIES

These do not keep as well as Brown Onions, but are excellent for Spring Onion.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—120 to 130 days. Globe shape; skin crystal white, neat, close and handsome; flesh firm and mild; keeps well for a white Onion.

SILVER SKIN.—110 to 120 days. 2 to 3 in. dia.; silvery white. Sweet and tender.

WHITE ELEPHANT (Gt. Italian Improved).—115 to 120 days. Large, 3 to 5 in. dia.; flat, white, tender, mild.

PARSLEY

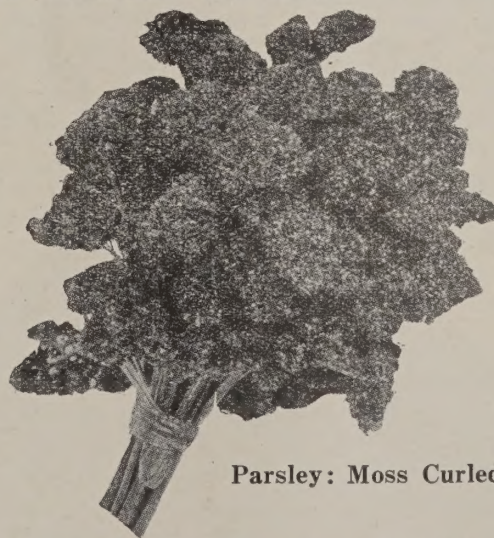
Any dish is far more attractive when dressed with this. It should be used for staging all vegetables at shows.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in shallow drills in Spring and thin out to 6 in. apart, or transplanted for border edgings if kept well cut will improve the curl and prevent running to seed. Once ounce will sow about 50 ft.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin A.

MOSS CURLED (Cooper's Stock).—Improved and beautiful variety.

TRIPLE CURLED.—Well-known.



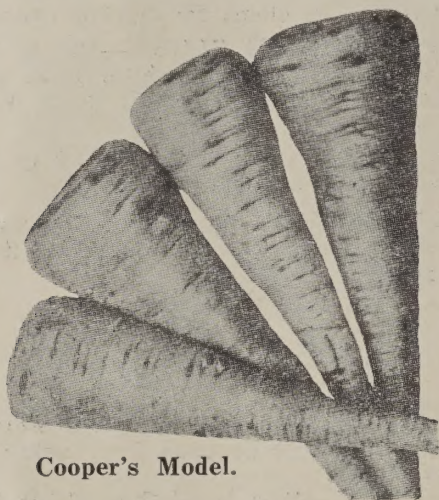
Parsley: Moss Curled

HAMBURG, Thick Rooted.—The root of this variety is edible and resembles a slender parsnip in colour and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to Celeriac in flavour. It is used for flavouring soups and stews. The roots may be stored in sand for winter use.

PARSNIP

Parsnip Seed is about the poorest keeping of all vegetable seeds. Imported seed seldom germinates as well as Cooper's New Zealand grown fresh seed.

CULTIVATION.—The soil and treatment recommended for Carrots will suit this crop admirably. Sow in Spring in rows 18 in. apart and thin out the seedlings to not less than 8 in. in the drills. Avoid fresh animal manure, as it has the undesirable effect on the roots to make them forked, mis-shaped and coarse-flavoured. To ensure long straight roots the ground must be well and deeply dug, but where the soil is naturally shallow, it will be necessary to grow the short types. The Parsnip is perfectly hardy, and in our Winters may be left in the ground and dug as required. 1 oz. of seed will sow 60 ft. in drills.



Cooper's Model.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin A.

COOPER'S MODEL.—Raised from our own single plant selection. This is the finest strain in New Zealand. Splendid clean shape and colour. The tops are small and the roots have the marked hollow at crown, which shows high quality. Fine for exhibition and market.

COOPER'S OXHEART.—85 to 95 days. An extremely early variety; a month earlier than Hollow Crown. It can therefore be sown long after the old varieties would fail. It will also give crops in lighter, more sandy soils than the long varieties. The handsome roots are 8 in. long x 2½ to 3½ in. thick at top. Tender, sweet, melting.

HOLLOW CROWN or STUDENT (Cooper's Special).—Roots 12 to 16 in. long; 3 in. thick at shoulder; smooth.

PEAS

The successful growing of Garden Peas has for many years been one of the outstanding achievements of the firm of F. Cooper Ltd., who are the largest growers and exporters of Peas in the Southern Hemisphere.

Our seeds are raised from year to year from special pedigree selections, some thousands of acres being covered every season. From the time when we select a single plant until we can produce from it a successful crop for sale in quantity, is usually from eight to ten years, thus ensuring the greatest care and skill in the production of reliable seed.

The plants are selected from among thousands, and are chosen because they show fine colour, are

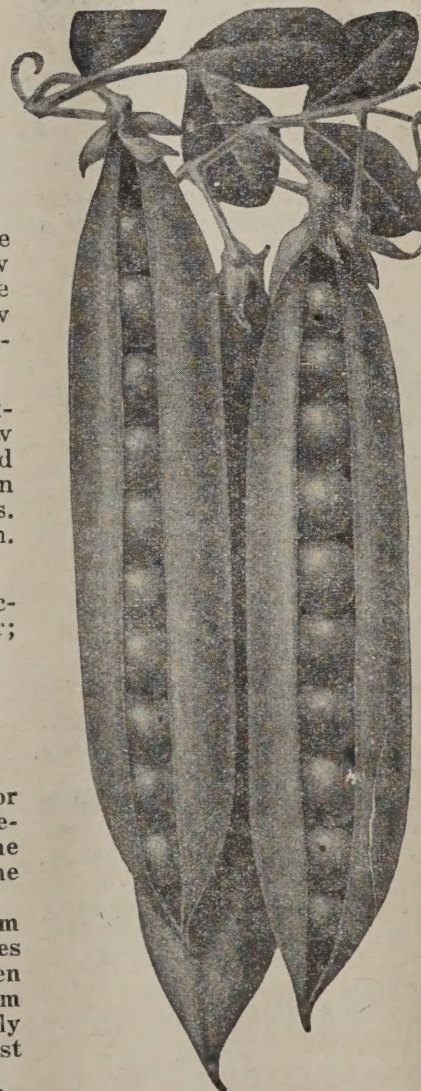
close-jointed and large-podded, and for their generally healthy condition. Resulting from these years of trial, experiment and success, we are now able to produce Peas which, with an increased percentage of pods in pairs, can be relied upon as exceptionally heavy croppers.

Our original single plant selection of Cooper's Emperor produced 51 pods with average of 8 peas to a pod, which equals 408 from one seed!

Cooper's stocks and samples of Peas have achieved such success that they are freely acknowledged by experts to be the highest quality available anywhere in the world, and definitely superior to the ordinary commercial types and strains.

CULTIVATION.—Any rich, well-tilled soil will grow this favourite vegetable. First early sowings should be made in March/April, and again in August to end December for successional crops. Sow 2 to 3 in. apart in flat drills 6 in. wide by 2 to 3 in. deep (the V-shaped drill is not satisfactory), and allowing 2 to 3 ft. between the rows. For tall kinds, the rows should be considerably further apart (other vegetables such as Lettuce, Spinach, Turnips, etc., may be grown between the rows). Hoe up carefully two or three times as growth progresses, and stake all tall varieties—it will well repay you. Early Peas (Dwarf) mature in 10 weeks; tall sorts 15 weeks (approx.). 1 lb. of seed will sow 50 to 60 ft. in drills.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin C; good source of A, B and G.



William Massey

ALDERMAN (Improved Duke of Albany.—75 to 85 days. Tall, vigorous vines 5 to 6 feet. Large handsome, straight, plump, dark green pods, 4½ to 5½ inches long.

BLUE BANTAM.—65 to 75 days. Very early, 16 in. to 20 in. Pods fine, large, 4 in. long, well filled, with 7 to 8 large peas.

COOPER'S CORONATION.—72 to 82 days, second early. This Pea, of recent introduction, has proved its worth as an exceptional cropper. Height 3 feet; large, dark green pods, tightly packed, with sweet, luscious, highly flavoured peas.

DWARF DEFIANCE.—80 to 90 days. This is a good selection of Stratagem.

EARLICROP.—62 to 72 days. A fine early sort

ENGLISH WONDER.—70 to 80 days. 15 to 18 in. W. Massey is 10 days earlier, and pods much larger.

COOPER'S EMPEROR (Improved Greenfeast).—72 to 82 days. 30in. Vines open. Leaves smaller than Strata-gem, and therefore stands hot weather much better. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. long, with 7 to 9 well-coloured small to medium peas. Immense crop-per.

GREENFEAST (or Lincoln).—75 to 85 days. 30 in.; heavy and reliable cropper everywhere, including warm climates. Pods curved, 3 in. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., 7 to 8 sweet peas of good colour. A popular variety with market gardeners.

LITTLE MARVEL.—65 to 75 days; 18 in. to 22 in. Vines open dark. Pods 3 in., dark, 7 to 8 sweet peas. Much superior to old "Wonders."

ONWARD.—78 to 88 days, 3 ft. Heavy foliage; good crop. Pods 4 in., 6 to 8 large sweet peas.

PETIT POIS (Delicatesse or French).—Small peas; 80 to 88 days. Good hardy, heavy cropper, with very small peas.

PROGRESS (Laxton's).—64 to 74 days. 18 in. to 22 in. Pods dark green; very large for so early a pea. Sweet and tender.

COOPER'S RICHARD SEDDON.—68 to 88 days. 15 in. to 20 in. Good dwarf early.

STRATAGEM.—80 to 90 days. 3ft. Bold dark green pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., pointed, deep green, with 7 to 10 dark peas.

TE AROHA or "GOOD LUCK".—80 to 90 days. 30 in. Vine and leaves bold, dark green. Pods deep green, handsome, pointed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with 8 to 10 fine large sweet peas.

UTILITY.—65 to 75 days. 16 in. to 20 in., open growth. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, dark green. Is 5 days after W. Massey, and of similar habit.

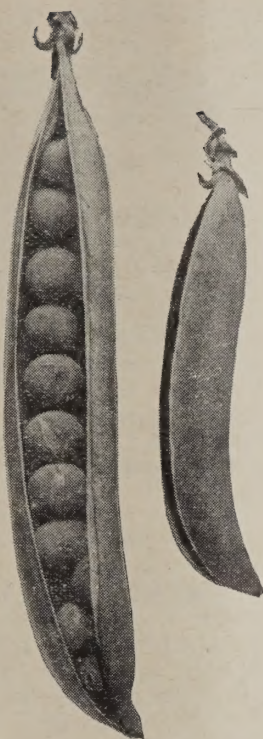
WM. HURST.—70 to 80 days; old variety. R. Seddon, W. Massey and L. Marvel are much better.

WINSTON.—Cooper's 1944 introduction. An early main crop variety, producing large, well-filled recurved dark green pods in pairs. Height 30in.; highly productive.

Recommended for the soft way in which the pea cooks and its exceptional flavour, making it an outstanding culinary variety. Winston will replace older types such as Dwarf Defiance, Stratagem and Daisy. 1/- per pkt.

WITHAM WONDER.—70 to 80 days. This is similar to Wm. Hurst.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—80 to 90 days; 30 in. Old variety, with small pale pods. Southern Cross, Emperor, etc., are much better.



Cooper's Alderman and Greenfeast.



Cooper's Coronation

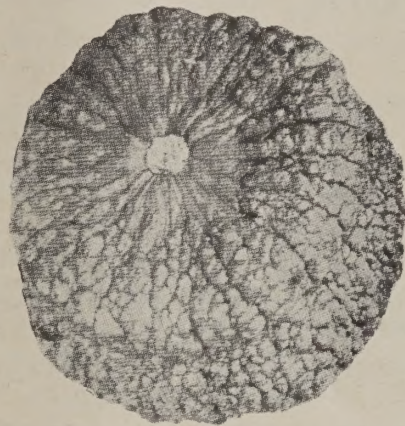
PUMPKIN

CULTIVATION.—These enjoy a rich moist loam, with good tilth, well exposed to the sun. Sow in Spring and early Summer in clumps or hills 8 to 12 ft. apart each way, and thin out to allow three of the strongest to run. Occasional applications of liquid manure will be found beneficial, and as growth advances the runners will require stopping.

HEALTH VALUE.—Contains vitamin A.

CROWN.—120 to 130 days. Size, med.; 8 to 20 lb.; shape roundish flat; skin hard, grey, with a crown; flesh firm, dry. Keeps all Winter.

IRON BARK (Cooper's Special).—120 to 130 days, 8-20 lb.; oval, skin hard; greenish grey; flesh thick, firm, good quality. Keeps all Winter.



Pumpkin (or Squash) Warren.

QUEENSLAND BLUE or **BEAU DESERT**.—130 to 140 days. Skin dark green; size about half that of Ironbark; flesh yellow, dry and sweet; keeps for months. Needs warmth.

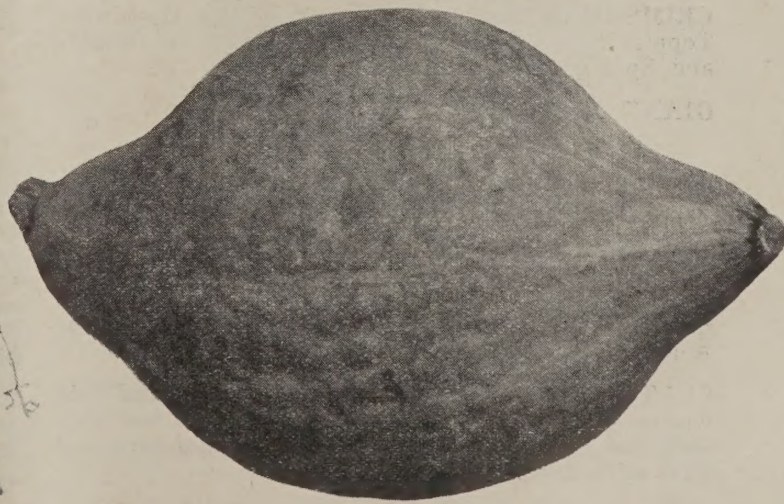
KUMI KUMI (or Maori Pumpkin).—Like a Vegetable Marrow. Thin, tough skin.

COOPER'S WARREN.—100 to 110 days. 10 to 20 lb. (and over if needed); shaped like a cheese. Packs neatly into sacks or case for market. Skin thick and hard; colour when young golden yellow, when old glowing attractive crimson; flesh thick, firm, dry and sweet. Splendid quality. Keeps for months. Excellent.

TRIANGLE (Shamrock or Three-Cornered).—130 to 140 days. Shape distinct; size about half of Ironbark; flesh, yellow, firm, dry and good; keeps well. Needs warmth.

TURK'S CAP (or Turban).—105 to 115 days. About 10 to 14 lb.; skin bright scarlet-red; shape roundish, with a turban; flesh dry and good. Not among the longest keepers.

MIXED PUMPKINS and SQUASHES (all sorts).



Squash: Golden Hubbard.

RADISH

CULTIVATION.—Sowings may be made every 2 or 3 weeks throughout the year, in well-prepared soil, either in rows 6 inches apart or broadcast. To get crisp radishes they must be grown quickly and not lack water. A good idea is to apply N. of soda ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to gallon water) every week or 10 days. Come to maturity in 5-6 weeks. 1 oz. will sow 100 ft. in drills.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin C.

CHARTIER BRIGHTEST SCARLET (or Cardinal).—26 days. 4 to 5 in.; vivid scarlet, white at tip; crisp.

CHINESE WINTER WHITE or **CELESTIAL**.—55 to 60 days. 7 to 8 in. long; 2 in. diameter. Cylindrical; crisp and mild; often grown 2 lb. weight; stands a long time.

CRIMSON GIANT FORCING.—28 days. Globe; deep crimson; larger than Turnip varieties.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—25 days. Oblong; scarlet, tipped white; crisp, but use quickly.

LONG SCARLET (Short Top).—26 days. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in.; scarlet; crisp and good.

SCARLET GLOBE (Cooper's).—23 days. A splendid strain, superior to the old Red Turnip. Globe-shaped and more attractive in colour. Crisp, tender, and high quality.

SCARLET KING (Cooper's).—(Large, late keeping variety). 55 to 65 days. Rounded or top-shape; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm, crisp. Excellent.

TURNIP-SHAPED SORTS.—26 days. Round—Red, White, Mixed.

WHITE ICICLE.—25 days. 5 in. long, tapering; mild and tender.

RHUBARB

CULTIVATION.—Here is a great stand-by for the kitchen garden—requires practically no attention when once established. Sow seed in Spring in well-manured ground containing plenty of humus, and when large enough into rows 3 ft. apart and 4 ft. between the rows; 2 ozs. super and 1 oz. S. of potash forked in between the rows in the Autumn will greatly increase the yield. Maturity, 8 months.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamin C.

CRIMSON WINTER (or Everbearing) (Improved Topp's Winter).—Produces good stems in Winter and Spring and Summer also.

GIANT VICTORIA.—Good Summer sort.

SPINACH

Cooper's Long Outstanding Strains.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent. Source of vitamins A and C; good source of B and G.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in rows 1 ft. apart and thin out to 4 to 6 in. Prefers a rather light but rich soil, and in Summer needs plenty of moisture and well stirred soil.

COOPER'S GIANT (Prickly or Winter).—45 to 55 days. This is a strain developed for its giant thick leaves and long-standing qualities and lovely dark green colour. Excellent, and a great advance on the older strains.

ROUND or SUMMER

IMPROVED THICK LEAF or **VIROFLAY**.—This variety is very popular, and we have a fine strain of seed. The leaves are broad and smooth, and of medium deep green. 44 to 54 days.

NEW ZEALAND (Giant).—Quite distinct from common Spinach, though similar flavour when cooked. Valuable because stands dry weather and can be cut and grows again all Summer and Autumn. Produces long branches; the tips of these are broken off for cooking. Slower to germinate than common Spinach.

(For "Spinach Beet"—See under Beet Silver.)

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—Many prefer Salsify to oysters, the soup from which gives off an odour exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavour. Every garden should produce some of this easily grown plant. Plant very early in the Spring. Culture much the same as Parsnip. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white.

SQUASH

These are very similar to Pumpkins.

HUBBARD BLUE.—110 to 120 days. 6 to 20 lb.; skin hard; blue-grey; flesh thick and quality good.

HUBBARD GOLDEN (or Red).—100-110 days. 6 to 16 lb.; skin warted golden when young, orange red when old; dry and good quality. Keeps well.

HUBBARD GREEN WARTY.—115 to 125 days. Similar to above, but green, and later.

TURK'S CAP (or Turban).—See Pumpkins.

TOBACCO

CULTIVATION.—Sow in boxes under a sheet of glass in Spring. When large enough and all danger of frost is quite over, plant out in a warm sunny spot in rows 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. from plant to plant. **VIRGINIA** (for Cigarettes), **HAVANNA** (Cigars), and **WHITE BURLEY** (Pipe).

TURNIP

CULTIVATION.—Providing the soil is in good order, sowings may be made from early Spring to early Summer (July/Nov.) and again from February to April. Sow in drills 18 in. apart and 6 in. to 8 in. in the rows. Mature in 7 weeks. (Swedes require rather more room in the drills and take longer to mature, viz., 12 weeks approx.). Phosphatic manures have a marked influence in the root growth.

HEALTH VALUE.—Good source of vitamins A, B, C and G. Turnip tops rank high as a source of vitamins A, C and G.

GOLDEN BALL (or Orange Jelly).—65 to 75 days. Stands longer than white sorts.

COOPER'S MODEL WHITE.—45 to 55 days. A superb stock of very early pure white, almost round type; clean roots. Sweet and good.

MILAN PURPLE TOP (Early).—45 to 55 days. Tops small and strap leaved. Very quick, valuable for early use. Flat, white tender and sweet.

EARLY WHITE MILAN.—40 days. Ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety; used for forcing and for home and market garden. Tops small, strap leaved; roots very flat, white throughout, tender, sweet, and with small tap root. Table size, 3 inches.

COOPER'S PURPLE PRINCE.—55 to 65 days. Very handsome, large, soft. Fine for exhibition and table use. White with glowing purple top. May be sown all year round, and is especially good for use in Winter and Spring. Stands and keeps in good quality far better than other sorts.

WHITE GLOBE PURPLE TOP.—56 to 66 days. Globe, large, solid, sweet and crisp. Stands very well.

WHITE STONE (and Snowball).—44 to 54 days. Medium size, roundish, crisp and tender.

GARDEN SWEDES

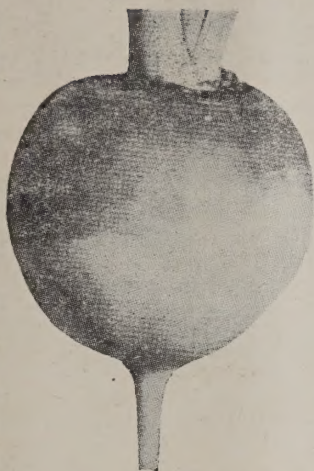
COOPER'S "SUCCESS."—A distinct variety which has a glowing rosy purple top. Almost round. Splendid.

LAING'S GARDEN.—Not as round or highly coloured as Success.

TOMATO

CULTIVATION.—For early crops, sow in hot bed early August and transplant in Spring into rows 3 ft. apart each way. (For late crops, sow Sept./Oct.) Should be trained on trellis wires or staked. Any good, well-drained soil will suit them. Only well-decayed animal manure is recommended, and applied some time before planting; also liberal applications of chemical manures are most beneficial. 1 oz. seed usually produces 500 plants. The dates to maturity given here are from time of setting out strong plants in open ground. They may vary materially according to position, soil and climate.

DISEASES OF TOMATOES.—These have become more numerous and severe in recent years. It is important that Tomatoes be grown in fresh soil yearly (especially under glass). Experiments in U.S.A. and England show that some diseases and/or liability to disease can be eliminated by seed treatment. This should be done shortly before sowing. "AGROSAN G." has proved effective; it helps to protect the seed from moulds and germs either on the seeds or the soil, and improves the germination. Place a small quantity of "Agrosan G." in a paper



Purple Prince.

bag with seed to be sown, and shake until well mixed. Use sparingly. 1 oz. of "Agrosan G." is sufficient to treat several pounds of seed.

HEALTH VALUE.—Excellent source of vitamin C; good source of A, B and G.

AUSTRALIAN LARGE RED (Clarks F., Market Favourite, Hutt Market, Kidson's, are all of same type).—75 to 85 days. Medium to large; scarlet-red. Many fruits are not perfectly smooth. Hardy and one of the heaviest croppers.

BEST OF ALL (Cooper's).—70 to 80 days. Vine med. strong, open growth; fruit good market size; smooth, firm; splendid bright scarlet; very heavy cropper. Fine for market, canning and private use. Excellent.

BREAK O' DAY (1930).—70 to 80 days. Needs warm climate. Scarlet-orange.

BURWOOD PRIZE (is distinct Potato leaf).—75 to 85 days. A little below medium size, skin thick; carries well.

COOPER'S CLUSTER.—62 to 72 days. Over a week earlier than Best of All, but smaller. The best of this size and season. Splendid for glass work and open air, and especially for choice fruit for eating raw. Almost round, quite smooth; scarlet. Fine bunches often 8 to 16 fruits. Earlier and better than Sunrise, etc. Excellent.

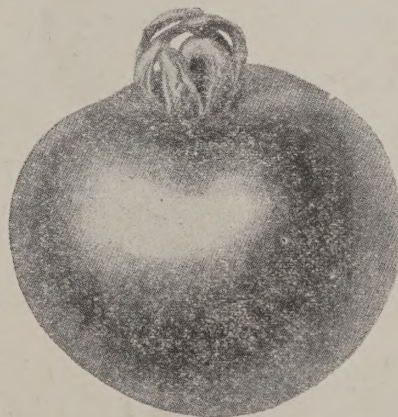
CRIMSON CUSHION or BEEFSTEAK.—Also known as Scarlet Ponderosa. A wilt-resistant, late main crop variety for home and market garden use. Plants open in habit of growth, heavy, medium light green; vigorous. Very large scarlet-coloured, rather smooth fruit.

EARLIANA.—68 to 78 days. Size smaller than Best of All; quite smooth; bright red.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF RED (Adelaide S. Aust. sort).—60 to 70 days. Quite distinct. Is a week earlier than any other variety, also is much shorter. Is not smooth.

GOLDEN QUEEN or GOLDEN NUGGET.—85 to 95 days. Medium size, golden, smooth, solid, mild.

JUNE PINK (or PINK EARLIANA).—70 to 80 days. Medium size, purplish-pink.



Best of All

KIDSON'S (Nelson Variety).—See Australian Large Red and Hutt Market.

KONDINE RED.—70 to 80 days. Med. size, good colour and cropper.

LARGE RED (Common).—70 to 88 days. This old variety is wrinkled and coarse. Market Favourite, Best of All, etc., are far superior.

MARGLOBE.—80 to 90 days. Needs warm climate. In U.S.A. said to resist wilt and Nail Head Blights. Large, smooth, redscarlet; smooth solid.

MARKET FAVOURITE.—75 to 85 days. Medium to fairly large; colour good crimson-scarlet; slightly ribbed. Hardy, heavy cropper, reliable.

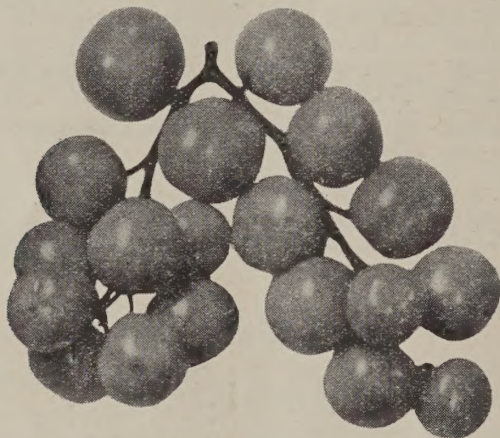
MARKET KING (or EARLY MARKET).—75 to 85 days. Good for early and also late use. Firm skin; carries well; smooth. Good scarlet-crimson.

PONDEROSA.—90 to 100 days. Late. In New Zealand needs warmest places. Plant open, vigorous, heavy. Size about largest; purplish-red.

POTENTATE.—63 to 73 days. This deliciously flavoured, remarkably heavy cropping Tomato of recent introduction is by sheer merit of quality and crop becoming increasingly popular with the home and market gardener. Plants of medium height, open growth, stocky, and vigorous. The fruits are medium-sized, semi-globular in shape, and of an attractive deep rich scarlet colour, borne in uniform trusses of 7 to 9 fruits.

RECRUIT (Improved Sunrise).—64 to 74 days. First early. Nearly round, small to medium size; scarlet; good crop for so early a variety.

RUTGERS.—This new variety developed by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station produces a sturdy plant with thick stem and an abundance of foliage to protect the fruits from sunscald. The fruits are large and similar in shape to Marglobe,



Tomato: Cooper's Market King.

but ripen earlier, and are of a bright scarlet colour. The flesh is firm and red throughout, which makes it an ideal canning and juice tomato.

CARTER'S SUNRISE.—64 to 74 days. First early. Round, small to medium size, scarlet. Cooper's Cluster is same type and superior.

TATURA DWARF GLOBE.—70 to 74 days. The best new all-purpose Tomato for the home and market garden; habit, dwarf to semi-dwarf, and resistant to the more common diseases. The fruits are almost globular, medium to large in size, and capsicum red in colour. The plants require neither staking nor pruning. The row-spacing will depend to some extent on the method of planting, but in all cases at least 4 feet between the rows is required, and the distance between plants in the row at 2 feet, preferably 2 feet 6 inches. Excellent also for canning and pulping.

VETOMOLD.—Is immune to attack from Cladosporium, fulvum, and if clean foliage and fruit can be kept all through the season, the slight deficiency in cropping matters little. The main thing is its apparent resistance to Cladosporium, and it can be assumed that it is only the forerunner of a new race which will eventually rid growers of the trouble caused by leaf-mould. Apart from the value of Vetomold to commercial growers, its value to amateur cultivators should not be overlooked by the seedsmen. Leaf-mould is very troublesome to amateur growers, and Vetomold should prove a good variety for them to grow.

TREE TOMATO (Cyphomandra Betacea).—This fast-growing perennial reaches a height of about 8 ft. The fruit, which is orange-coloured and about the size of a hen's egg, is very delicious.

VEGETABLE MARROW

CULTIVATION.—Similar to that of Pumpkin. Sow in warm sunny places, after all frost is well over, in hills or raised rows. Bush types 4 ft. apart, running types 8 ft. apart. Plant the seed with the points downwards.

HEALTH VALUE.—Contains vitamin A.

BUSH (or Non-Trailing Sorts).—Ready in about 2 months if sown in warm weather. More profitable for small gardens than the running sorts.

LONG GREEN BUSH.

LONG WHITE or YELLOW BUSH.

RUNNING SORTS

LONG GREEN.

LONG WHITE (Yellow when old).

CUSTARD or SCALLOPED SORTS

(Also called Squash).

EARLY WHITE BUSH.

EARLY GOLDEN BUSH.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.

WINTER

Preserves



Cooper's Recommend:

BEET	Cooper's Darkest Globe
CUCUMBER	Cooper's Special Pickle
BEANS	Cooper's Black Valentine
TOMATO	Cooper's Tatura Dwarf Globe
BEANS	Cooper's Stringless Kidney Wax

How To Preserve Vegetables

A well-planned store of preserved vegetables is highly advisable as a supplement to the products of the Winter garden.

There are several methods of preserving vegetables, though in the main, similar results are achieved in each case. While all fruits, and also tomatoes, are easy and safe to preserve, some of the non-acid vegetables, such as peas and corn, require sterilising at boiling point for three hours. This is recommended because the bacteria which attack vegetables are much harder to kill than the yeasts and moulds which destroy fruits, and because of a rare malady recently discovered in the U.S.A. called "botulinus poisoning."

WATERBATH METHOD.

For the water-bath, or sterilising, method of preserving vegetables, use a large pan, a kerosene tin cut down lengthwise, or the copper. The water must come within an inch of the top of the jars. Do not stand the bottles directly on the bottom of the pan, or the heat will break them. Stand them on folded cloths or paper, or on the rack from a grilling pan, or on a home-made wooden rack. Have ready an improvised lid—a board or tray, or even folded sugar-bags—to keep in the steam. The vegetables have meanwhile been cut up and placed in the jars, and covered with a solution of brine (1 dessertspoonful of salt to 1 quart of water).

If using cold brine in your jars, place in a cold water-bath and bring to the boil; if using hot brine in the jars, have your water-bath hot also. Place the rubber rings on the jars in position. When boiled for three hours, remove jars from water-bath and screw tops on immediately, making them absolutely airtight.

BEANS.

The easiest and quickest method of preserving beans is by the salting-down process. For each 2½ lbs. of beans allow 1 lb. salt (not iodised) and ½ lb. sugar. Cut the beans as for the table and place in a large bowl. Mix the sugar and salt thoroughly and sprinkle over and through the beans. Leave overnight. By next day a brine will have formed. Lift beans out and pack in jars. Cover with the brine; place a dust cover over top, and store in a cool place.

Another somewhat similar method is to place the cut-up beans in a jar, and alternate layers of salt and beans until the jar is filled—a good layer of salt being put on top and bottom. Store in the same way.

Beans may also be processed by the water-bath method. In this case, plunge the cut-up beans into boiling water and boil for ten minutes before placing into brine in the jars in readiness for the water-bath.

BOTTLING PEAS.

Peas are the hardest vegetable to bottle, and satisfactory results are not guaranteed. They definitely need the water-bath process. Make sure peas are young and fresh. Boil in a saucepan for 8 to 10 minutes; then plunge into cold water for one minute. If tied in muslin bag they are easy to lift out and in. Fill into clean jars, and cover with water which has been boiled with a little salt and sugar, for 5 minutes, and then cooled a little. Allow 1 teaspoon salt and 1 dessertspoon sugar to each 2 cups water. Put in 1½ dessertspoons lemon juice or vinegar to each quart jar. Put lid and

rubber on loosely and sterilise in water-bath for 2 hours. The water in the pan must be kept boiling all the time. Screw lids down tightly and leave standing in the water for 24 hours. Then bring water to boil again, and give one hour's boiling.

The peas must have 3 hours altogether in the two boilings, with a 24-hour interval between. See that the seal is perfect.

TOMATO PULP.

This is the easiest way of preserving tomatoes. Cut them up and put into pan; simmer till soft and mushy. Push through a sieve. Bring resultant pulp to boil again, and while boiling hot, pour into hot sterilised jars, and seal airtight immediately. Excellent for soups in Winter.

TOMATOES PRESERVED WHOLE.

Wipe the tomatoes clean and dry, place in a layer in a large crock. Sprinkle with brown sugar and a few cloves. Continue so until the crock is almost filled. Boil equal quantities of vinegar and water, let get really cold, and pour over the tomatoes. Take a piece of flannel, put over top of jar, allowing it to dip well into the liquid. This collects any mildew that forms. Cover over with strong brown paper, and tie up with string. Tomatoes are lovely done this way, and can be used whenever needed, provided flannel is kept in liquid to collect mildew.

PRESERVED TOMATOES.

Prick the tomatoes with a fork, pack into heated jars, pour over boiled salted water to within half an inch of the top. Adjust rings and caps, or cover with saucer. Sterilise in oven at very low temperature, or in water-bath, till skin cracks—about 40 to 60 minutes. Seal each jar airtight immediately.

SWEET PICKLED CUCUMBERS.

Use large full-grown cucumbers; peel and scrape out the inside. Cut into suitable pieces, sprinkle salt over, and let stand all night. To 4 lbs. cucumber, add 1 quart boiling vinegar. Strain the cucumber before pouring the vinegar on. Let stand one day, pour off the vinegar, boil with ½ lb. sugar and some cloves, ginger, and cinnamon to taste. When cool, pour over the pickle. Put into screw-top jars. In fortnight's time, pour off the vinegar, boil and return to pickle when cold. Make airtight.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.

Wash and cut up, unpeeled, into ¼ or ½-inch slices. Cover with cold water and stand all night. Strain. Boil together 1 pint vinegar and 1 pint water; let cool. Then add ½ cup salt, 1 cup white sugar, and 2 teaspoons mustard mixed to a paste with vinegar. Mix all that, and then just pour it over the cucumbers and put down—need not be airtight.

OTHER VEGETABLES.

Other vegetables requiring the water-bath or sterilising process are asparagus, mushrooms and sweet corn (3 hours); and also carrots and cauliflower (2 to 2½ hours).

BEETROOT.

Beetroot is more satisfactorily handled by ordinary pickling in vinegar.

Price List for Vegetable Seeds, 1944-45.

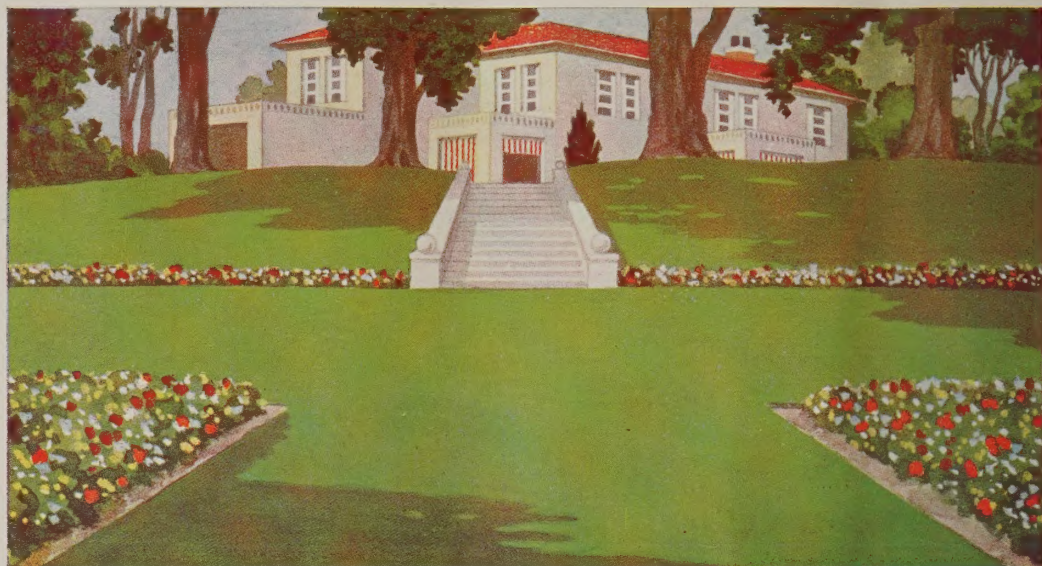
Postage or carriage free (except Peas, Beans and Corn). Parcel Post Rates:
Single Packet 3d., up to 3 lbs. 8d., 7 lbs. 1/3, 14 lbs. 2/-, 21 lbs. 2/9, 28 lbs. 3/6.

ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.	MUSTARD	3d & 6d	9d
Argentuil and Connovers	6d	1/6	Chantenay	6d	2/6	ONION	Pkt.	Oz.
Mary Washington	6d	2/-	Earlykrop	6d	2/6	White Varieties	6d	—
Paradise Early	1/-	5/-	Guerande	3d & 6d	2/-	Brown Globe	3d & 6d	2/-
BEANS, DWARF FRENCH			Intermediate Stump Rooted	6d	2/6	Brown Spanish	3d & 6d	2/-
or KIDNEY			James Intermediate	3d & 6d	2/6	Giant Rocca Spring Onion	3d & 6d	2/-
Prince	6d	2/6	Manc Table, Nantes Horn	6d	3/-	Odourless	6d	4/9
All Main Varieties	6d	2/-	Field Varieties	6d	1/6	Other Varieties	6d	2/-
BEANS, BUTTER or WAX	6d	2/-	Cooper's Redfield	6d	2/-	PARSLEY	3d & 6d	1/6
BEANS, RUNNER			CAPE GOOSEBERRY	6d	6/-	Moss Curled—Triple Curled	6d	1/6
Delicious	6d	2/6	CAPSLICUM	6d	—	Hamburg	6d	—
Prizewinner	6d	2/6	CAULIFLOWER			PARSNIP		
All Main Varieties	6d	2/-	All Seasons	6d	9/6	Hollow Crown & Student	3d & 6d	1/-
BEANS, BROAD			Early London,			Other Varieties	6d	1/3
Cooper's Mammoth Long Pod	6d	2/-	Veitch's A. Gt.	3d & 6d	8/6	PEAS		
All Main Varieties	6d	1/6	All Other Varieties	6d	8/6	Winston, pkts. only	1/-	—
BEET, RED			CELERY			Standard Varieties	6d	1/-
Cooper's Darkest Globe	6d	1/6	White Plume	3d & 6d	3/9	Alderman, Blue Bantam	6d	1/6
Detroit Dark Red	6d	1/6	Golden Plume	6d	5/-	Coronation, Earlicrop	6d	1/6
Early Wonder	6d	1/6	Golden Self Blanching Tall	6d	5/-	Little Marvel, Onward	6d	1/6
Egyptian Early Flat	3d & 6d	1/6	Golden Supreme	6d	6/6	Progress, Utility	6d	1/6
Obelisk	6d	1/6	White Pascal	6d	3/9	W. F. Massey	6d	1/6
Maori King	6d	1/6	Winter Queen	6d	5/-	PUMPKIN		
BEET, Silver Ordinary	3d & 6d	1/6	Culinary	6d	1/-	Ironbark & Yellow Mammoth		
All Other Varieties	6d	1/6	CELERYAC	6d	—		3d & 6d	1/6
BEET, Sugar	6d	1/-	CELTUCE	6d	—	Warren	6d	2/-
BORECOLE (Kale)	3d & 6d	2/6	CORN, SWEET	6d	9d	Other Varieties	6d	1/6
BROCCOLI			Golden Cross Bantam	6d	1/-	RADISH		
Early White & Late White	3d & 6d	7/6	CRESS	3d	9d	French Break, White Icicle	3d & 6d	1/-
All Other Varieties	6d	7/6	CUCUMBER			Long Scarlet, Mixed Turnip	3d & 6d	1/-
BRUSSELS SPROUTS (Ord.)	3d & 6d	2/6	L.G. Prickly, Short Prickly	3d & 6d	2/6	All Other Varieties	6d	1/-
Fillbasket	6d	2/6	White Spine	3d & 6d	2/6	RHUBARB	6d	2/6
CABBAGE			Apple Shape & Crystal Apple	6d	3/-	SALSIFY	6d	—
Allhead, Copenhagen Market	6d	5/-	All Other Varieties	6d	2/6	SPINACH, Prickly & Round	3d & 6d	9d
Drumhead Garden	3d & 6d	5/-	Frame Varieties	1/-	—	Other Varieties	6d	—
Drumhead Field	6d	3/-	EGG PLANT	6d	—	SQUASH		
Enfield Market, Flower of Spring	3d & 6d	2/6	ENDIVE	6d	—	Hubbard Green & Golden	3d & 6d	2/-
Early Market, Hendersons	6d	7/-	KOHL RABI	6d	—	Other Varieties	6d	—
Cooper's First Crop	6d	3/-	LEEK			TOBACCO	6d	—
Cooper's Springtide	6d	3/-	London Flag & Musselburgh	3d & 6d	2/6	TOMATO, Large Red	3d & 6d	6/-
Jersey Wakefield	6d	4/6	Other Varieties	6d	2/6	Tatura Dwarf Globe	6d	12/-
London Market, Johnsons			LETTUCE			Potatote Vetomold	6d 10/-	1/2 oz.
Market	6d	2/6	Wonderful Winter Strain	6d	3/-	Market Favourite Kondine Red	6d	7/-
Succession, Hendersons	6d	7/-	Cooper's Success	6d	3/-	Market King, Recruit, Sunrise	6d	7/-
Succession	3d & 6d	4/6	Great Lakes	6d	3/-	All Other Standard Varieties	6d	6/-
CABBAGE, Chinese	6d	3/-	All Year Round Drumhead	3d & 6d	2/6	TURNIP and SWEDE		
Red	6d	3/-	Neapolitan, Webb's Wonderful			Snowball & White Stone	3d & 6d	9d
CABBAGE, SAVOY			Other Varieties	3d & 6d	2/6	Golden Ball & Milan Purple		
Drumhead	3d & 6d	2/6	MELON, WATER				3d & 6d	1/-
Other Varieties	6d	3/-	Black Spanish, Ice Cream	3d & 6d	1/6	Garden Swede	3d & 6d	1/-
CARROT			Other Varieties	6d	1/6	Other Varieties	6d	1/-
Altringham	3d & 6d	2/6	MELON, ROCK			VEGETABLE MARROW		
Early Short Horn	3d & 6d	2/6	Large Persian, Jenny Lind	3d & 6d	2/-	Standard Varieties	3d & 6d	1/6
Champion Scarlet Horn	6d	2/6	Other Varieties	6d	2/-	Custard or Scallop	6d	1/9
			MELON, Pie or Preserving	3d & 6d	1/6	HERBS		
						Sage, Thyme, Marjoram Caraway	6d	—

CHART FOR VEGETABLE PLANTING.

QUANTITY	For 100 ft.	DISTANCE		QUANTITY	For 100 ft.	DISTANCE	
		Apart in	Between			Apart in	Between
	of Row	Row	Rows		of Row	Row	Rows
Asparagus	1 oz.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.	Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Beans, Bush	2 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Melon, Water	4 oz. to 100 hills	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Beans, Runner	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.	Mustard	1/2 oz.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Beet, Table	1 oz.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.	Onion	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.	Parsnip	1/2 oz.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.	Parsley	1/4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	Peas, Garden	1 lb.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Carrot	1/4 oz.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.	Pumpkin	3/4 lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.	Radish	1 oz.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Celery	1/8 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.	Rhubarb	1 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet	1/2 lb.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.	Salsify	1 oz.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cress	1 oz.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	Spinach	1 oz.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber	1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.	Squash, Summer	4 oz. to 100 hills	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Endive	1 oz.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	Squash, Winter	8 oz. to 100 hills	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Kohl Rabi	1/2 oz.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.	Sunflower	2 oz.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Leek	1/2 oz.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.	Tomato		2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.	Turnip	1 oz.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

Soft Velvety Lawns



ONE of the chief charms of any house and garden scheme must be based upon a lovely sward of verdant grass. A lawn well layed, manured and maintained will last for 20 or more years. To achieve this desirable object, more care is necessary than is usually given. Unless the most suitable varieties and the highest grade seed is used, much work and expense are wasted.

PREPARING THE SOIL.

Well-drained and well-manured soil are two essentials for a good lawn. A mixture of 2 cwt. of superphosphate, 1 cwt. of bone dust and 1 cwt. of guano mixed with the soil when raking will make a good dressing before sowing.

The soil should be well dug and worked until all roots of dock, dandelion and rib grass and other weeds are taken away. Unfortunately, this does not remove the thousands of seeds of weeds already in the soil, and which germinate when the grass seed is sown. The seed is often blamed, whereas the weeds are already in the ground before sowing.

In order to allow as many as possible of these weed seeds to germinate, it is an excellent plan to prepare the ground in December or January and hoe it every 14 days or so to kill any weeds that come up. The ground should not be re-dug before sowing, as that would probably bring a fresh crop of weed to the top.

TIME FOR SOWING.

The best time to sow is in Autumn. The exact date will vary according to the district, rainfall and season. From the end of February, during March and the early part of April, the soil is usually warm and moist, which is what is required. Seeds may also be sown in spring, but this does not usually allow for such thorough preparation of the land, and in some cases dry winds in November are harmful to the young grass.

The seeds should be the cleanest and best you can buy. A few shillings saved on the seed is false economy.

OLD LAWNS AND GRASSES.

A lawn must be fed and tended just the same as a garden. Every autumn or early winter it should be well scratched over with a sharp toothed rake or fork—do this just after cutting. Any bare patches should be forked up and re-sown with good seed. The whole lawn should be dressed with fertiliser at the rate of about 1 cwt. for a tennis court (12 x 26 sq. yds.), 2 cwt. for a full-sized court (20 x 40 sq. yds.) or 10 cwt. per acre. A good mixture would be two part of super., one part of bone dust and one part of Peruvian guano.

GRASS GRUB PESTS.

In October to December (*Odontia Zealandica*) the grub of the Brown Beetle, is most active, working its way down into the soil and feeding on the roots.

Cooper's "Kill-All" Arsenate of Lead powder is the best-known remedy for this destructive pest. Fertilisers containing nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, or kainit, should not be used for 14 days after as these chemicals react with Arsenate of Lead and destroy its grub-killing properties.

Cooper's Sprayon will free your lawn from weeds. (See section on spraying solutions.)

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

Cooper's lawn mixtures are composed of the Finest Growing Grasses, which have been specially cleaned and prepared, and will produce a close velvety green turf in a short time.

Cooper's A.1. Lawn Grass.

A splendid mixture which includes special evergreen Ryegrass. This is suitable for drying greens and positions having to stand a lot of wear and tear; but not suitable for playing greens.

Cooper's Special Lawn Grass.

A special mixture composed of the finest Lawn Grasses and will produce one of the greatest ornaments of a garden. A magnificent close, velvety green turf.

Cooper's Special Bowling Green Mixture.

Composed of special fine grasses and the highest quality seed selected for their suitability to this purpose.

Sow at the rate of one pound to twenty square yards.

HINTS ON FLOWER SEED SOWING

ALL FLOWERS RAISED FROM SEED ARE KNOWN AS—

HARDY ANNUALS.—They are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, as every stage of their development may be passed in the open ground. They are the most easily cultivated of all plants. For succession sow from August to November for Summer display; December and January for Autumn blooming; and February and March for Spring flowering.

Seeds of this class may be sown where they are to grow, but as a rule it is preferable to transplant; you will get stronger plants and save time.

During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS should be started early in Spring in the house or sown in tins or boxes under protection and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one season, bloom and die the next, though a great many in our climate will bloom the first season. If the seeds of this kind are sown in tins or boxes in Autumn and protected during Winter they will make strong plants by Spring and come into bloom quite early. Or seeds made be sown in the open ground in Autumn and at the beginning of Winter covered with straw or other litter as protection against frost.

In Spring remove this covering and loosen the surface around them. When large enough transplant where they are to remain.

PERENNIALS are herbaceous plants which die down during the Winter, but spring up and produce new stems annually. Treat the same as Biennials. Many bloom the first year in our climate if sown early.

In general, Perennial seeds are poor germinators as compared with Annuals. Some of them germinate slowly and irregularly, often taking many months before sprouting.

Sow seed from early Spring to early Autumn, and in regions where severe winters are not prevalent until late Autumn.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS should be sown in tins or boxes under glass and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATION

Most of the failures in the growth of Flower Seeds can directly be attributed to too deep sowing. Remember, the little sprouts are very small and delicate and cannot push up through a heavy crust of earth.

One of the most satisfactory methods is to sow the seeds in tins or boxes. Put friable, not clayey soil in boxes or tins of six-inch depth, having holes of about one-quarter inch.

Be sure to provide proper drainage by putting broken crocks or small stones in the bottom for about one inch. Press down the soil firmly to within three-quarter inch of the top edge, and set the box or tin in a pan of water until the soil is well moistened.

After soil has drained, sow the seed thinly, in rows preferably, thereby ultimately being able to distinguish the weeds from the sown plants.

If the seed is small, just sow it on top of the soil and press it down lightly into the soil with some smooth, flat object. If the seed is coarser, a little fine soil (a mixture of two-thirds finely sifted soil and one-third sand) may be spread over it. In general do not cover the seed more than twice its diameter. Hold the heat in the soil during the cool part of the year, by covering the box or tin completely with sacking before sunset, and in warm weather hold moisture by covering with a piece of glass shaded with paper or Hessian.

If it is necessary to water before germination takes place, do so very carefully by sprinkling the surface of the soil. As soon as the seeds start to germinate, remove the shade or covering and gradually give ventilation.

After the seedlings have started they should have plenty of light. If they have come up too thickly, prick out to other boxes as soon as they are large enough to handle, setting them about two inches apart.

When setting out into the OPEN allow 12 to 18 inches apart each way, and always keep in mind the ultimate size of the well-grown plant and allow plenty of room.

OUTDOOR SOWING

Seed may also be sown in the open in well controlled, fairly level beds. In these cases the soil should be thoroughly saturated to a depth of 9 to 12 inches, a day or two before the seed is sown, if rain has not done so already.

Watering of the soil directly after the seed is sown will wash it away. It is always advisable to provide a shade, such as grassmatting, sacking or the like for sowings of flower seeds, if possible.

If the sowing is well protected from beating rains and the heat, the temperature will be uniform. The shading should be gradually removed as soon as the seed begins to germinate, else the seedlings may become drawn and spindly.

Do not sow too deep! Keep seed-beds shaded and moist! Thin out timely and liberally! Never work among flowers or vegetables when they are wet except when transplanting seedlings. An occasional watering with liquid manure will tend to prolong the flowering period and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Where the soil is poor, liquid manure watering is indispensable.

ABBREVIATIONS:

H.H.P.: Half-Hardy Perennials

H.H.A.: Half-Hardy Annuals. B.: Biennials.

H.A.: Hardy Annuals. P.: Perennials.

H.P.: Hardy Perennials. H.B.: Hardy Biennials.

NOTE: All prices in this List are subject to alteration and withdrawal Without Notice.

PRICES ALL 6d. PKT. (unless otherwise stated). No half packets supplied. (Post Free, Cash with Order.)

Adonis

ÆSTIVALIS (Flos Adonis called the Pheasant's Eye).—Popular flower; fine pretty foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers; height 1½ feet; hardy annual. Sow in autumn and spring.

Agathea

COELESTIS (Cape Aster).—(H.P.) Blue Marguerite Daisy. Has charming blue Aster-like flowers. They like a sunny situation. Blue with yellow centre, 18 ins.

Ageratum

One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early spring till frost; hardy annuals. Sow in spring and autumn.

IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE.—Lovely azure blue; bearing in profusion clusters of feathery blue flowers.

BLUE CAP (H.H.A.).—A lovely powder blue annual 12 inches high.

BLUE PERFECTION.—(12 inches). Soft lavender-blue.

ALONSOA (Scarlet Pimpernel)

WARSCIEWICZII COMPACTA.—Dark green foliage, racemes of bright scarlet flowers. Hardy annual, sow in autumn and spring.

Alyssum (Sweet)

Pretty little plants for beds, vases, baskets, edgings, or rockwork. Very sweet-scented, flowering profusely through the season. Sow the seed where it is to grow, and thin the plants. Hardy annual 12 inches high. Sow in autumn and spring.



ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN

IMPROVED CARPET OF SNOW, a.—Plants 2 inches high, massed with white blossoms.

LILAC QUEEN, a.—Dwarf compact habit; flowers deep lavender.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM, p.—Masses of small yellow flowers in May. 1 inch high. Easy to grow.

COMPACTUM VIOLET QUEEN, a.—New. Deep rich violet. Neat habit, free flowering.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliant foliated annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of them bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or in the centres of large beds. Sow from September to January.

CAUDATUS.—Blood red, drooping. (Love-Lies-Bleeding).

CRUENTUS.—(Prince's Feather).

TRI-COLOUR.—Splendid Red, Yellow and Green foliage—very showy during the autumn.

ANCHUSA

DROPMORE VARIETY, p.—Rich gentian blue flowers in drooping sprays. Does well in dry areas with partial shade. Long blooming.

BLUE BIRD.—This annual *Anchusa* grows about 18 ins. high, is of compact habit, and bears its flowers in a luxuriant bouquet at the top of the plant. The latter are of a vivid indigo blue.

Anemone

Seed sown in Jan./Feb. and left undisturbed, except for weeding, will bloom continuously from Aug. to Oct. **TRY IT**—You will be surprised at the wonderful results.

CLAREMONT SUPER HYBRIDS.—Cost no more to grow than the cheaper sorts. Claremont Strains are excellent for Bedding and unexcelled for indoor decoration.

CLAREMONT SCARLET EMPEROR (or **HIS EXCELLENCY**).—Largest flowered single scarlet.

CLAREMONT BLUE BONNET.—Largest single blue Anemone.

CLAREMONT ST. BRIGID SUPER HYBRIDS.—This is the finest selection procurable. Provide a wonderful display and lovely flowers.

CLAREMONT (A.A.).—Large flowered. Mixture.

ST. BRIGID MIXTURE.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon

As a cut flower the tall and semi-dwarf varieties are exceedingly attractive and useful. Splendid for bedding and general garden planting. Seed germinates in about 2 to 3 weeks and is best sown in boxes or beds about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and transplanted in light but rich soil, setting plants 1 foot apart each way. Water liberally. Although a perennial, it is usually treated as a hardy annual.

SEMI-DWARF GRANDIFLORA.—Choicest mixed; splendid class; beautiful colours; excellent for bedding and cut blooms.

MAJESTIC SEMI-DWARF.—Large individual flowers; fine spikes. Orange King (Orange); Red Chief (Scarlet); Rose Beauty, (Rose); Sunset, (Terracotta and Salmon); Twilight, (Gold and Apricot); Cooper's Finest Mixed.

MAXIMUM GRANDIFLORA.—Tall, finest mixed; good range of colours.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DE LUXE GIANT MIXTURE.—(Rust proof); compact in habit. Height 20 to 40 inches.

Aquilegia or Columbine

Charming hardy perennials, splendid for borders or large clumps, doing best in the moist situations of the garden. They are much prized for cut-flower purposes, making dainty decorations. 2 to 2½ feet.

LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS, MIXED.—A beautiful variety, producing in great profusion very graceful large-flowered long-spurred flowers, shading from light pink to dark rose, with white centre and yellow anthers.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Remarkable handsome odd flowers in various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo, and white.

ARCTOTIS

GRANDIS—(Blue-Eyed African Daisy).—Long stems and good keeping qualities make this an excellent cut flower. Petals white with steel-blue centre. 2 feet.

HYBRIDS.—Shades of red and orange.

ASPARAGUS

PLUMOSA, p.—Fine greens for bouquets. Fernlike foliage, tender perennial; sow in pots.

SPRENGERII, i.p.—For baskets and window boxes.

Asters (H.H.A.)

One of the most popular flowers grown for home and garden. Seed is best sown in boxes and, when large enough, planted out into rich moist soil about 18 ins. apart. Cultivate often and water freely. We offer only the best strains of this most popular Half Hardy Annual. You cannot buy better.

AMERICAN BEAUTY, MIXED (Wilt Resistant).—A variety of recent introduction; beyond doubt one of the grandest sorts in cultivation. The plants are of very healthy robust branching growth and about 2½ to 3 feet high. The flowers are very large and beautiful.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS.—Height 2 to 2½ ft., blooms very large, often 5 to 6 ins. across. Specially recommended. Offered in the following colours: Lavender, Purple, Rose, Shell-Pink, White, Blue and Mixed.

GIANT CREGO MIXED.—Improved Comet. Blooms very double on long stems, petals curled and twisted, giving an appearance not unlike a Japanese Chrysanthemum.



Aster, Californian Giants Mixed

OSTRICH PLUME TALL MIXED.—Height 2½ ft. The blooms are exceptionally large, often measuring 4 ins. across. The petals are beautifully curled and twisted, giving the flowers a lovely feathery appearance, a great selection of colour.

ANEMONE FLOWERED.—(See Sunshine).

AURORA GOLDEN SHEAF.—The deepest yellow yet.

EL MONTE.—Deep glowing crimson composed of abundant quantities of dainty interlaced plume-like petals; flowers large and fluffy, borne on heavy branched stems.

HEART OF FRANCE.—A velvety ruby red Aster, deepening with age. Striking.

LOS ANGELES.—A lovely giant flowered, shell pink, ostrich plume type, long full petals, strong stemmed.

SUNSHINE (Anemone Flowered).—Fine mixed.

PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy).—Mixed. The richer the ground the better Asters will be. Water liberally.

Aubrietia (P)

COOPER'S SPECIAL LARGE FLOWERED HYBRIDS—Unusual shades. Dwarf perennial; splendid for edgings and rock work.

GRÆCEA.—Pale mauve.

PURPUREA.—Purple.

AURICULA (P)

ALPINE MIXED.

BLACKMORE AND LANGDON'S.—Extra Special choice mixed. 1/- pkt.

Balsams (H.A.)

Very showy and remarkable for the brilliance and duration of their flowers. Rich soil and plenty of water suits them. Transplanting dwarfs the plants and renders the flowers more durable. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart. 1½ to 2 feet.

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, MIXED.—Superb double flowers in many beautiful shades, spotted or striped. Matchless in form, substance, and size.

ROSE-FLOWERED, MIXED.—Very pretty flowers of a charming and beautiful effect, the branches being perfect pyramids of bloom.

Bellis Perennis (DOUBLE DAISY).

As the Daisy does not stand our summer heat well, sow seeds in boxes from February to August, and transplant into moist and shady situations. Give a good supply of water in dry weather. Hardy perennial, 6 to 10 inches high.

NEW DOUBLE MIXED.—The flowers are densely filled with fine petals, and of such size that they could hardly be covered with a half-crown piece. They appear in glowing red, rose and pure white.

BEGONIA

TUBEROUS-ROOTED.—Very showy, greenhouse perennial dwarf habit; rich and varied coloured foliage; ornamental.

DOUBLE, EXTRA FINE MIXED.—Special strain from a choice collection. 1/6 and 2/6 pkt.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE SINGLE MIXED.—Saved only from the very best flowers. 1/6 and 2/6 pkt.

Brachycombe

(SWAN RIVER DAISY).

IBERIDIFOLIA BLUE.—Beautiful dwarf habit, covered during summer with a profusion of pretty Daisy-like flowers; very effective for small beds. Hardy annual, 12 inches high. Compact flowers, sow early in spring.

IBERIDIFOLIA MIXED.

CALCEOLARIA

COOPER'S MONARCH STRAIN.—An exceptionally fine mixture having large flowers and exquisite markings; wonderful greenhouse plants.

TIGRED AND SELFS.—Mixed. 1/6, 2/6.

CALENDULA



Calendula, Campfire

POT MARIGOLD (H.A.)
One of the easiest flowers to grow; quite showy, free flowering and desirable for cutting. Produces fine effects in beds or borders. Blooms throughout the season if flowers are kept picked.

BALL'S GOLD IMPROVED (Florists' Strain). The full, double, golden flowers are borne on long stems. Because of its extreme vigor, it does well out doors in cool weather and is also ideal for forcing.

BALL'S ORANGE IMPROVED.—Probably the most popular of all forcing varieties. Light orange, large flowers and long stems. (Florists' Strain).

CAMPFIRE (Sensation).—Large double orange flowers with scarlet sheen, long, stiff stems.

CHRYSANTHA (Sunshine).—Originating in Australia, this flower has wide and loosely arranged petals, incurved at centre, and reflexed at edges, somewhat like a chrysanthemum. The long-stemmed clear buttercup-yellow blooms are 4 inches across. Plants 30 inches tall.

GOLDEN BEAM (Radio).—A golden counterpart of Radio. With the same good qualities. As a cut flower it will be popular.

LEMON QUEEN.—Good clear lemon.

ORANGE KING.—The best bright orange.

RADIO.—Beautiful quilled orange flowers of large size.

MIXED.—All varieties extra fine.

CALLIOPSIS (or Coreopsis)

The plants are usually 2 ft. to 3 ft., of slender habit and rapid growth; the flowers of every shade of yellow, orange, and reddish brown.

DRUMMONDII.—Yellow flowers with black centre; splendid for cutting; HA; 2 ft.

CHOICE MIXED.—Of all colours grown; 2 ft.

CANARY CREEPER

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSE.—Fine golden yellow climber; HA; 6 ft.

CANDYTUFT

GIANT HYACINTH, WHITE (HA-1 ft.).—The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths.

UMBELLATA MIXED.—A handsome compact flowering order plant desirable for massing in beds and for cutting.

LILAC QUEEN (Perennial).—This beautiful, hardy, easily-grown flower can hardly be over-praised for garden or cut-flower work. Particularly useful to florists for wreaths as it is the mourning colour.

CANTERBURY BELLS

SINGLE, Mixed (HB-2 ft.).—The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colours white, various shades of blue and some pink.

ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS.—(Campanula) Liberty Bell. (HA-2 ft.). An annual sort that has proven to be one of the most popular novelties. Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in colour. Flowers in

CANTERBURY BELLS (Continued).

less than six months from time planted, continuous blooming until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers.

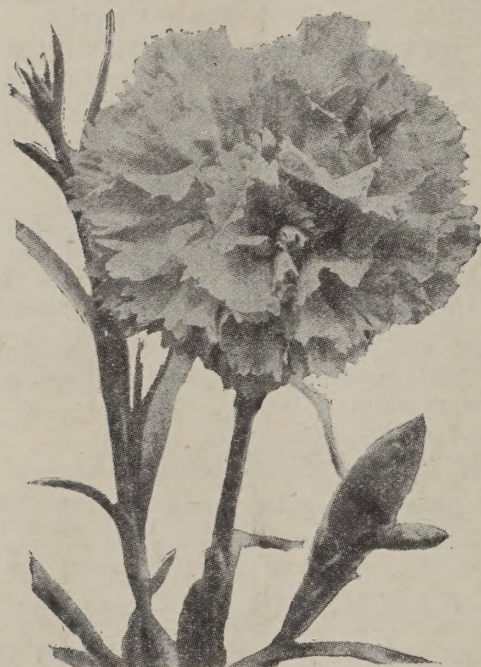
CUP and SAUCER BELLS.—The largest type, with cup and saucer-like flowers. Mixed colours.

Carnation (B.)

Can be sown almost all the year round except mid-summer. Seed sown in the Autumn will make strong compact plants for spring and early summer flowering.

CHABAUD.—Double mixed.

ENFANTE DE NICE.—Finest mixed. Plants 16 in. high produce giant double sweet scented flowers on long stems the first year from seed. Improvements on the popular Chabaud strain.



MALMAISON MARGUERITE.—Mixed colours. Like the Marguerite Carnation, the seed of this strain will bloom in about four months after sowing, and the plants will flower all through the summer.

ENGLEMAN'S PERPETUAL FLOWERING.—The finest strain of perpetual flowering carnation extant. Recommended with every confidence for pot work as well as for mass borders. Free flowering with strong stems. 2/- and 2/6 pkt. Flowers first season from seed.

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

The Cockscombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plant will produce a larger bloom by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before maturing the heads may be preserved during winter.

CRISTATA, GLASGOW PRIZE.—Carmine Red Combs 10 inches.

CRISTATA DWARF MIXED.

THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA PLUMOSA MIXED.—Plants 3 to 3 ft. high, sending up exquisitely beautiful plumes 10 ins. in length, 3 to 4 ins. in diameter and far more delicate than the more formal Cockscomb.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS

GIANT SWEET SULTAN.—3 ft. Very pretty Hardy Annual. Flowers resemble a powder puff, very sweet and fragrant, on long, stiff stems. Makes an excellent display in any garden and invaluable as a cut flower. Sow seed out in the open where plants are to flower. Mixed Colours.

CHEIRANTHUS ALLIONII

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER.—H.P. Height, 12 ins. This plant produces gorgeous orange flowers of dwarf habit. easily grown. Give same treatment as ordinary Wallflowers. Excellent for bedding.

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM

SNOW IN SUMMER.—Hardy dwarf perennial with silvery downy foliage and small white flowers. Of very easy culture in ordinary garden soil, or on the rookery. Useful for edgings to summer flower beds.

Chrysanthemum (A)

SINGLE MIXED, TRICOLOUR.—Grows 2 ft. high; blooms in mid-summer. White and yellow flowers; yellow to red zoned.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Yellow, white, etc.

Cineraria (A)

Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or in sheltered positions outdoors. Sow the seed from December to February in shallow boxes containing a fine fairly sandy soil. Keep shaded and moist until the seedlings appear. Transplant as soon as they are large enough to be handled.

COOPER'S CALIFORNIA SUPER GIANTS.—Flowers extremely large, in immense rounded trusses above the attractive bold, dark green foliage. 1/6 and 2/6 pkt.

LARGE FLOWERED.—Extra fine mixed. 1/- and 1/6 packet.

STELLATA.—Star-shaped, mixed. 1/- per pkt.

CLARKIA

An exceedingly useful class of hardy annuals, and admirably suited for sowing in patches and borders; very easy of cultivation. Height, 2 ft. Sow in spring and autumn.

ELEGANS DOUBLE.—Mixed colours.

CLIANTHUS

DAMPIERI (Stuart's Desert Pea).—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot; conspicuous; HHA; 4 ft.

PUNICEUS (Native Kaka Beak).—Bright scarlet; HP; 5 ft.

PUNICEUS ALBA (White Kaka Beak).—Pure white form; splendid for walls, etc., and for cutting.

COBAEA SCANDENS, P.

A popular perennial climber producing large bell-shaped flowers, when young they are light green, changing to rose-purple when fully opened. Very attractive; specially recommended.

COLEUS

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for beds, edgings, window-boxes or pots. The leaves show every conceivable colour, and one imagines when admiring them that there are colours not seen before.

CHOICE HYBRIDS.—Large-leaved. 1/- per pkt.

CONVOLVULUS

The Well-known Hardy Climber.

MAJOR.—Splendid mixture; hp; 10 ft.

MINOR (Dwarf Convolvulus).—Finest mixed shades; ha; 2 ft.



COREOPSIS, MAYFIELD GIANT

Coreopsis

RISING SUN (*Coreopsis Grandiflora*).—One of the finest, most popular hardy plants for garden decoration. The flowers of this new giant-flowered variety average 4 in. across, of a deep yellow, with broad overlapping fringed petals. Every plant produces hundreds of flowers, blooming continually November to March. The long stiff graceful stems render it of exceptional value to cut for vases and summer bouquets.

LANCELOTA (*Californian Sunbeams*).—Golden yellow, resembling above.

MAYFIELD GIANT.—Large bright yellow flowers in great profusion during summer and autumn.

DOUBLE SUNBURST.—Deep golden yellow. Excellent cut flower.

CORNFLOWER (*Bachelor's Button*).

DWARF JUBILEE GEM, a.—Compact plants; covered with large, double blue flowers. Splendid for borders and cutting.

DOUBLE BLUE BOY.

DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED.

Cosmos

Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed. Valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Cosmos is improved by indoor starting. Excellent for cutting.

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED MIXED.

EXTRA EARLY MAMMOTH MIXED.

THE KLONDYKE.—A true golden yellow Cosmos; a rich type. Flowers 2 to 8 ins. in diameter, on graceful stems.

LADY LENNOX.—The lovely shell-pink flowers are extra large, measuring 2½ to 4½ ins. across; petals frequently fimbriated at the ends.

Cyclamen (H.H.P.)

A most beautiful tribe of green house plants, raised from seed sown in spring or autumn in good rich light soil in pots and planted in a cool frame near the glass.

GIANT FLOWERED.—All 1/6 and 2/6 per packet.

BUSH HILL PIONEER.—Feathered.

BUTTERFLY FRINGED FINEST MIXED (*Papilio*).

WHITE, SALMON, SCARLET.

GIGANTEUM CHOICE MIXED. 1/6, 2/6.

ORDINARY MIXED.—6d. and 1/-.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

AMABILE.—Easily grown plants, with sprays of metallic blue flowers, over a long season. 2 feet. Valuable for cutting. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, greatly adds to the beauty of this plant, but it does very well, too, when sown directly in its permanent outside position.

Dahlia

Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable to success. Hardy perennial, 2 to 4 ft. high. Sow in spring.

DOUBLE CACTUS.—Mixture from named sorts.

HYBRID SHOW DOUBLE MIXED.—An exceptional mixture of really fine seed, saved from prize-winning plants.

FINEST SINGLE MIXED.—Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colours. Fine for cutting.

Daisies (Various)

DOUBLE (*Bellis Perennis*).

MICHAELMAS (*Aster Perennial*).

SHASTA (See *Chrys. Leucanthemum*).

BLUE MARGUERITE (See *Agathea*).

KINGFISHER (*Felicia*).

STAR OF VELDT (*Dimorphotheca*).

LIVINGSTONE (*Mesembryanthemum*).

SWAN RIVER (*Brachycombe*).

TRANSVAAL (*Gerbera*).

Delphinium

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure the blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts. Sow in autumn and spring.



COSMOS, CRESTED MIXED

AZURE FAIRY.—Dwarf; Cambridge blue.

BLUE BUTTERFLY.

CLIVEDEN BEAUTY.—One of the best, beautiful pale blue.

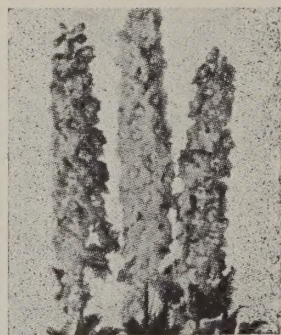
BLACKMORE & LANGDON'S PRIZE MIXTURE.—The world's best—each individual plant throwing spikes up to 10 ft. in height and containing the best varieties in cultivation. 1/-, 1/6.

COOPER'S GIANT GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS.—Spikes 6 to 8 ft. and containing the latest and best varieties in cultivation, both double and single.

COOPER'S GIANT HOLLYHOCK STRAIN.—A prize strain, having long, handsome spikes of bloom in the most gorgeous shades of light blue to the very darkest violet blue—strong, vigorous habit.

DELPHINIUM : PACIFIC GIANTS

A wonderful new strain. Giant flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter if well grown. Borne on strong and woody stems, practically 100 per cent. double flowers. Lovely shades and beautiful flowers. Pkts. 1/- and 1/6.



Dianthus (Pinks)

Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of colour. All are useful for bedding and serviceable for cutting, and well suited to our climate and therefore an adornment to every garden. Sow in Autumn and Spring, cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and press down soil. When about 2 inches high, transplant 8 to 10 inches apart each way. 12 to 18 inches high.

SINGLE ANNUAL

HEDDEWIGII, Finest Single Mixed (Single Japanese Pinks).—Flowers averaging 2 to 3 inches across are broad and round, and of many exquisite colours; blotched, splashed, spotted in indescribable confusion.

LACINIATUS, Finest Single Mixed—Magnificent large, perfect deeply fringed flowers of various colours.

DOUBLE ANNUAL.

CHINENSIS (Double Chinese or Italian Pinks).—Clusters of small double flowers; finest mixed; very hardy.

HEDDEWIGII (Double Japanese Pinks).—To be properly appreciated these should be seen; rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect; mixed colours.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

COERULEUS.—Dainty lavender-blue flowers from September to January. Excellent for bedding, and makes a splendid cut-flower. Sow where wanted to bloom.

Dimorphotheca

(NAMAQUALAND DAISY). H.A.

A very popular garden annual, very easily grown. Sow seed in early Spring and transplant to about 1 foot apart. Height 15 to 18 inches.

HYBRIDS MIXED.—Similar to Aurantiaca, but producing many different colours. Specially recommended.

AURANTIACA.—Producing large orange daisy-like blooms, with large centres. Beautiful cut flowers.

Dolichos

(CLIMBING HYACINTH BEAN). P.

A beautiful evergreen twiner, useful for trellis work or pillars; easily grown from seed in early Spring.

LIGNOSUS.—Small purple pea-like flowers borne in clusters. One of the best hardy perennial climbers; 20ft.

LIGNOSUS ALBA.—A white variety of the above.

Eschscholtzia

(CALIFORNIAN POPPY)

A showy free-flowering genus of plant bearing handsome graceful foliage and flowers of the richest colour. Thrives best in light warm soil. 1 ft. high. Sow in spring and autumn. Hardy annual.

CALIFORNICA.—Brilliant Mixed Colours.

EVENING SWEET-SCENTED STOCK.—See *Mathiola Bicornis*.

Forget-Me-Not

MYOSOTIS.—Charming little favourite; succeeds best in a shady moist situation.

ALPESTRIS.—Fine for cutting. Flowers large of most exquisite sky-blue, borne on long stiff stems. 15 inches.

VICTORIA.—Dwarf and bushy, flowering very early. Flowers large, bright blue; fine for pots. 9 inches.

Freesia

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed sown in spring or autumn in boxes. Seeds germinate rather slowly.

REFRACTA ALBA.—Flowers pure white with yellow throat, and exquisitely fragrant.

NEW HYBRIDS.—Flowers in a large variety of colours, such as pink, rose, purple, blue, violet, orange, brown, etc. Are as easy to grow and as valuable for cutting as ordinary White Freesias. The seedlings will bloom within seven months from time of sowing.

Gaillardia

Gaillardias are very showy bedding plants, remarkable for the brilliance and duration of their flowers. They are splendid cut flowers, for they will last a considerable time after being cut. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Sow in autumn and spring.

PICTA, SINGLE ANNUAL MIXED.—For general decorative purpose, as well as for bouquets, it is invaluable. Colours embrace sulphur, golden yellow, orange, amaranth and claret.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA PERENNIAL, MIXED.—The flowers are large, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, produced on large petals, excellent for cutting, and of the most gorgeous colouring. The centre is dark red-brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet, crimson, orange, and vermillion.

Geum

Hardy Perennials, flowers borne on long stems. Excellent cutting. Height, 2 feet.

MRS. BRADSHAW.—Large double and semi-double flowers, beautiful orange scarlet.

LADY STRATHEDEN.—This beautiful variety should have a place in every garden. Flowers large semi-double, rich golden-yellow.

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy)

JAMESONI HYBRIDS.—Tender perennial. Large, daisy-like blooms in yellow to red shades, long stems. Sow seed singly, point up, cover lightly, water sparingly in hotbed. Likes sun; protect from rain. 1/6 per pkt.

GLOXINIAS

Tender perennial beautiful green house plant. 9 ins. **FINE MIXED.**—The seed should be sown under glass in Spring, in mould, cover lightly, giving it a temperature of 65 deg. in the night, and just keep the soil damp. 2/- pkt.

STRIPED AND MARBLED.—A splendid strain. The blossoms are large and very handsomely striped. 2/- pkt.

Godetia (Satin Flower)

DWARF AZALEA FLOWERED DOUBLE MIXED.—These do best in rather poor soil, and bear double satiny flowers in many rich colours. Do well in partial shade. If cut before fully open, the flowers will last a long time in water. 12 ins. This plant does much better if started indoors, and transplanted when 2 or 3 inches tall.

SCHAMINI FL. PL.—Double bright rose.

SYBIL SHERWOOD.—Glorious shade of bright salmon-pink, softened by an edging of white.

DWARF MIXED. TALL MIXED.

GOLDEN FEATHER (P)

(Pyrethrum Aureum)

GYPSOPHILA

GYPSOPHILAS are most valuable to use with other flowers, adding grace and lightness to bouquets and vases. Very easily grown from seed. Hardy Annuals.

ELEGANS ALBA GRANDIFLORA.—Plants 18 ins. in height with large well-balanced sprays thickly starred with the small white flowers.

ROSEA.—It produces long, fine, mist-like sprays of tiny pink flowers, that are one of the finest things in the world for cut flower work.

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath).—Rather taller growth than preceding, with larger, more thickly branching sprays and larger individual florets. Perennial.

HELIANTHUS (See Sunflower).

HELICHRYSUM

EVERLASTING OR STRAW FLOWERS.—This hardy annual is an ornament to the garden and it suits our climate admirably. Should be cut before the bloom is fully expanded. 3 ft. high. Sow in autumn and spring.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Large, handsome double flowers of various colours.

HELIOTROPE

(P.)—(Cherry Pie).

LEMOINE'S CHOICE MIXED HYBRIDS.—Very fragrant, grown as a bedding and pot plant, half-hardy perennial. Best treated as an annual. Prefers a light, rich soil. 2 feet.

Hollyhock

These beautiful flowers grow to a height of 5 to 6 feet, plants producing long spikes of bloom in many beautiful colours. Sow seeds in boxes and transplant to their permanent positions.

ANNUAL DOUBLE, MIXED.—Blossoms the first season, flowers large and double, beautiful colours.

CHATER'S DOUBLE MIXED.—Perennial variety, long spikes of double flowers, many colours.

HONESTY

LUNARIA BIENNIS.—Mixed; purple and white, hb; 2 feet.

Hunnemannia

H.P. H. 2 ft.

This herbaceous perennial bears a resemblance in foliage to the Eschscholtzia. The flowers are cup-shaped, yellow with prominent orange stamens, brilliant and showy. Sow in warm, sheltered place in light, sandy loam. Seed slow to germinate.

IPOMCEA

HEAVENLY BLUE (Moon Flower).—Sky blue Annual Convolvulus.

LEARI.—Half-hardy Perennial Climber with beautiful violet flowers.

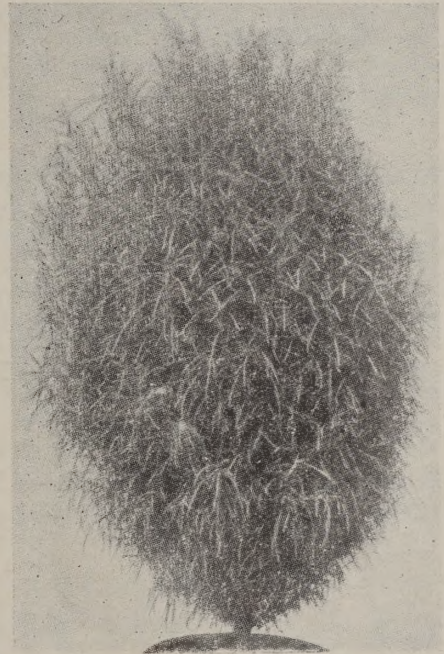
JACOBEE. H.A.

A splendid border plant that grows 2 feet tall and blooms freely from October till February. The flowers are borne profusely in clusters. Useful for borders or cutting.

MIXED.—Flowers very double, free flowering. Many colours.

KOCHIA. H.A.

A rapid-growing highly ornamental annual, forming regular pyramids of Cypress-like appearance, with small feathery light green foliage which deepens in colour as summer advances until the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson hue. 3 to 4 ft.



KOCHIA, *Trichophylla* Childsii

Larkspur

(ANNUAL DELPHINIUM)

Sown Autumn and Spring will bloom from early Summer until late Autumn.

GIANT IMPERIAL.—Finest mixed. Tall, upright, compact. The Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers carried on stems 4 to 5 ft. long, are compactly placed on the upright growing plants.

BLUE BELL.—Beautiful azure blue.

BLUE SPIRE.—Deep Oxford Blue.

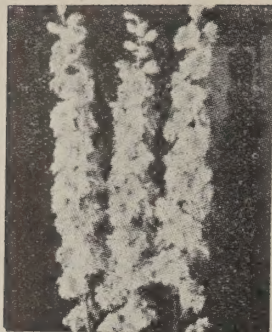
DAZZLER.—Dazzling scarlet.

LOS ANGELES IMPROVED.—Brilliant rose on salmon.

MISS CALIFORNIA.—Deep pink on salmon.

ROSAMOND.—Rose.

DOUBLE STOCK-FLOWERED MIXED.—Tall branching variety, with beautiful long spikes of flowers.



Larkspur: Giant Imperial Mixed



Leptosyne Maritima

EMPEROR, MIXED.—Produce an abundance of long slender flower spikes in the most striking colours; desirable cut flowers. 2 ft.

LATHYRUS PUBESCENS

This is without doubt a lovely thing. A beautiful everlasting Pea, bearing freely most lovely racemes of superb deep lavender flowers; very floriferous, and when cut the flowers are of good lasting quality. Sow Autumn or Spring.

LEPTOSYNE

(Giant Yellow Marguerite).

MARITIMA.—A valuable hardy annual of easy culture, producing an abundance of large golden yellow Marguerite-like flowers within a few months. Excellent for cutting. 1½ to 2 ft.

LINARIA

MAROCCANA "FAIRY BOUQUET" (Annual).—Excellent for bedding. The plants, not more than 8 ins. high, are very compact and bear much larger flowers than the type. Mixed colours.

MAROCCANA, EXCELSIOR HYBRIDS.—Resemble miniature Snapdragon. A splendid mixture in distinct colours such as rose, yellow, pink, lavender, carmine, red, violet, salmon, and white. Easy to grow, and blooms in 6 weeks. 1½ feet.

LINUM

Graceful in rockeries and borders.

GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax), a.—1½ ft. high.

Lobelia

A most valuable little plant for borders and edging, also pots and hanging baskets. Sow in boxes under glass, transplant when large enough into well-prepared soil.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A compact, round plant with blue flowers and dark foliage. Blooms from Mid-Summer until Frost. Excellent for borders. Height 4 ins.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Gentian blue, light foliage. Height 6 inches.

LUNARIA (Money Plant) (B).

HONESTY.—Silvery, translucent, oval seed pods, prized for winter bouquets. It may be an annual if sown early.

Lupins

Beautiful border plants with interesting foliage and large spikes of flowers resembling sweet-peas, set closely together on the stalk. Prefers a well-drained soil. No garden complete without Lupins. 3 feet.

HARKNESS & DOWNER'S PERENNIAL MIXED HYBRIDS.—Early flowering. Sweetly scented.

RUSSELL (Perennial) (Gold Medal R.H.S.)—Splendid new hybrids. Larger size and better colours; 3 ft. to 4 ft. Immense spikes.

Marigold (Tagetes)

(H.A.)

When all other flowers are past their prime, Marigolds will still furnish a wealth of colour. The dwarf varieties are ideal for bedding, while the taller types are valuable for cutting. Marigolds are shallow rooters, and apt to be blown about unless staked. Easy to grow. In bloom for 90 days. Sow in Spring.

AFRICAN TYPES

TALL DOUBLE MIXED.—Flowers very large and double, wide colour range; plants 2½ to 3 ft.

LEMON QUEEN.—Large Double canary yellow; excellent for cutting.

ORANGE PRINCE.—Flowers very large double rich orange.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED.—Well balanced blend of many varieties and colours. Early and profuse.

DIXIE SUNSHINE.—Clear, bright yellow, long-stemmed double flowers about 2½ in. upright grower, 3 ft. tall.

CARNATION FLOWERED.—Large Carnation-like flowers, 3 to 3½ in. across, bright canary yellow. Plants grow about 2½ ft. tall, extremely vigorous and early flowering.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED MIXED.—Beautiful flowers of Chrysanthemum-like shape, 2 to 3 ins. Colours from the deepest red orange to bright yellow 1½ to 3 feet; late flowering.

CROWN OF GOLD (Collarete).—Early flowering and odourless. The tight head of narrow interlacing petals that form the crown and the broad flat petals are the same clear bright yellow colour. Flowers 2½ in. and plants 20 in. high.

GUINEA GOLD.—Distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, and producing 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2½ inches across, of brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. This new variety produces practically 100 per cent. semi-double. The Marigold odour is much less pungent than in other sorts.



LUPIN, Russell (H.H.A.)



MARIGOLD: Guinea Gold

SUNSET GIANTS, Finest Mixed.—A large percentage of plants will produce the largest marigolds ever grown; 5 in. and more across. Flowers vary not only in size, but in formation as well as colour; they are of many shades of orange and yellow, with orange predominating. Plants grow 2½ ft. and taller.

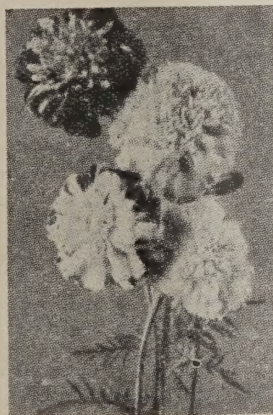
SPANISH GOLD.—Erect bushy hedge-like plants 20 in. tall, covered with pretty ruffled and fluted deep orange golden flowers 3 in. across. Striking.

FRENCH (H.H.A.)

DWARF DOUBLE.—Small ball-shaped double blooms, 1½ in. across, are freely borne on dwarf, compact plants 1 ft. tall except where noted otherwise. For edging, bedding and pot culture.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED
Very bright and effective.

HARMONY.—Centres of fluted, deeply cut golden orange petals; reddish brown outer petals. Early and free blooming.



MARIGOLD :
Harmony Hybrids

HARMONY MIXTURE.—The plants of this variety grow 12 to 14 inches and have a robust habit of growth. The colour range is varied and beautiful, combining all the shades of orange yellow and mahogany red.

MONARCH STRAIN.—A compact type, with large double flowers. Wide range of colours, in combinations of orange, bronze, yellow, etc.

RED AND GOLD HYBRIDS.—Flowers 2½ to 3 inches across, some all red, others red and gold variegated. Earliest and longest blooming of all marigolds. 1½ ft. tall.

ROYAL SCOT.—Rich mahogany and gold striped, dwarf compact, fully double.

TALL, DOUBLE FRENCH

MIXED.—Plants grow about 2½ ft. tall; flowers are consistently double, 1½ in. and more across. For garden or cutting.

AUSTRALIAN TREE.—Golden yellow with brown, 4½ feet; very late blooming.

IDABELLE FIRESTONE.—The first fertile double African-French hybrids. Flowers 2 inches and more across. Its large and unusually bright red colour make it one of the outstanding introductions of the year.

WINTER HARMONY.—Tall winter flowering variety. Golden orange crested centre, with reddish brown guard petals. Even growth and long stems 100 per cent. double; 2 inch flowers.

TOM THUMB, or PIGMY MARIGOLDS (Tagetes).—20in. A1 for bedding, etc.

GOLDEN GEM.—Gay Double; deep gold flowers in plenty.

LITTLE GIANT.—Double, deep orange.

MATHIOLA BICORNIS

Night-scented stock. Grown for the exquisite perfume given off in the evening. Flowers purple. Height 18 inches.

MECONOPSIS BAILEYII

Glorious sky-blue Perennial Poppy. Thrives best in a shady position. Sow seeds in boxes and transplant when large enough. Height 3 feet.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM - CRINIFLORUM

LIVINGSTONE DAISY.—Hardy annual for rockeries and dry, hot sunny positions. Marvellous range of all colours. Flowers profusely and grows to a height of 8 inches; very popular.

Mignonette

A very popular garden Annual, grown especially for its beautiful aroma and garden effect and for cutting. Easily grown from seed. Height 12 to 18 inches.

ALLEN'S DEFIANCE.—When grown under favourable conditions spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 in. to 15 in.—but deliciously fragrant.

MACHET.—The spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, being crinkly, while its odour is strong and most delicious. It is good for all purposes, either for pots or for the garden.

LARGE FLOWERED SWEET-SCENTED.—Producing large spikes of sweet-scented blooms.

MIMULUS (P)

(Monkey Flower).—Cooper's Matchless Mixture. Beautiful little plants, splendid for greenhouse or verandah, doing best in partial shady places. Colour and markings of the pretty Gloxinia-shaped flowers are rich in the extreme. 1 ft.

MINA LOBATA H.H.A.

A charming annual climber, very attractive, the flower buds are borne on long racemes, the blooms are red, changing as they expand, first to orange and then to pale yellow. Very rapid growers, attaining a height of from 18 to 20 feet. Soak seed for 24 hours before sowing.

NASTURTIIUM

No garden is complete without Nasturtiums. Of easy culture, grown for their brilliance of colour. The tall or climbing varieties are excellent for covering fences, trellises, etc. The dwarf varieties for rockeries, hanging baskets, borders and window boxes. Flowers useful for cutting and floating bowls.

DOUBLE GLEAM HYBRIDS.—Flowers are large, well formed, sweet-scented doubles, semi-dwarf plants throwing short runners from well rounded bushes. Evenly balanced blend of brilliant colours.

GOLDEN GLEAM.—The fragrant golden yellow flowers which are borne on erect, stiff, 6 in. stems, lend themselves admirably to cut flower work.

ORANGE GLEAM.—Large uniformly double, deep golden orange flowers, with deeper shading at the centre.

SCARLET GLEAM.—Flowers are intense fiery orange scarlet and of a very large size, held well above the foliage.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—This variety shows a fine contrast between the rich salmon scarlet flowers and the dark green leaves; splendid for beds and borders.

INDIAN CHIEF (New Double Gleam).—As popular as Golden Gleam and surpasses all other double varieties recently introduced. The compact plants have dark foliage and vivid scarlet sweetly scented flowers which are freely produced. Strongly recommended.

DWARF SINGLE MIXED.—All colours.

TALL or CLIMBING, SINGLE MIXED.—Flowers large and conspicuous.

Nemesia

(H.A.)

Delightful little bushy plants for edging and bedding. Sow in Autumn and Spring in boxes or in the open and cover seed very lightly only. Transplant or thin out to stand about 6 to 9 inches apart.

STRUMOSA GRANDIFLORA, MIXED.—A particularly choice strain, including a wide range of colours, covering white, yellow, cream, ochre, orange, carmine, red, scarlet, and striped. Height 12 to 15 inches.

TRIUMPH MIXED (Nana Compacta).—Half-hardy annual, 1 ft. tall, with orchid-like flowers in many colours, ranging from rose and yellow-orange to blue. Excellent for borders, bedding, and as a pot-plant.

NEMOPHILA

INSIGNIS MIXED.—Hardy annual of very easy culture. Is effective as the front row of a border, where it should be sown in patches where plants are to flower. Six inches tall.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA

(H.A.) (Love-in-a-Mist)

MISS JEKYLL.—One of the best of old-fashioned blue flowers. A free growing, profuse blooming annual with very fine cut leaves. Thrives well under adverse conditions, including the poorest soil. 18 inches tall.

Choice Pansies

(H.P.)

Charming in the garden; dainty for vases and floating bowls. Pansies succeed best in rich, well-drained soil in a sunny position, and produce their finest flowers in the cool, early days of spring. Keep flowers picked during the summer, plants pinched back, and you will get a nice lot of flowers again in the autumn. For earlier blooms, start seed indoors.

COOPER'S SPECIAL EXHIBITION.—Extra long-stemmed plant flowers of somewhat flattened form; petals gracefully waved at the edge. They can be grown 4 in. across. A wonderful range of colours—everything that is desirable. 1/- and 1/6 pkt.

ENGLEMANN'S GIANTS.

—The best and most reliable for bedding. This is the raiser's seed and has a world-wide reputation. The flowers of this strain are very large and the blend contains a great variety of colours and markings with a large proportion of brown and bronze shades. 1/- and 1/6 pkt.



MASTERPIECE.—Blooms large, on long stiff stems, beautiful colours, petals curled and waved. Recommended.

ROGGLI WAVED MIXTURE.—Compact in habit and produce immense flowers of heavy texture. 1/- and 1/6.

ROGGLI "CARDINAL SHADES."—Giant flowered brown and shades, very striking. 1/-.

TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS.—Remarkably showy class, very large frilled blooms, rich colours in great variety; highly recommended.

TRIMARDEAU MIXED.—These are good hardy Pansies, giving large variation of colours, and are early bloomers.

PENTSTEMON

SENSATION, P.—Gloxinia-like flowers on graceful 2 in. spikes. A wide range of bright colours. Not hardy, and should be covered in winter.

Petunias

(H.A.)

Annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colours. In the garden or greenhouse they flower in great profusion. Will grow in any soil, but the richer the soil the better the effect. They require a sunny position for best results. Fine for window boxes.

DWARF, COMPACT BEDDING.—Dense, bushy little plants, only about 8 in. high; the flowers, while not large, in their profusion fairly hide the plants.

BLUE BORDER.—Clear violet blue.

ROSY MORN SINGLE.—Clear pink with white throat.

ROSE OF HEAVEN SINGLE.—Dwarf rose pink.

VIOLACEA.—Very compact, free flowering, blooms deep violet.

MIXED COLOURS.—A special blend of the best dwarf compact varieties.

GIANT FLOWERED STRAINS

FLUFFY RUFFLES.—A delightful mixture of delicious light shades, containing numerous soft tints, veined and bi-colour combinations not found in the separate colour varieties. All flowers are finely fringed and so heavily ruffled that they appear double. By far the finest choice Petunia for home gardens, and a prime favourite with florists. 1/- pkt.

COOPER'S GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.—A particularly fine mixture of single fringed Petunias. Veined, blotched and Selfs; very large flowers and containing a wide range of colours. 1/- and 1/6 pkt.

DWARF GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA RAMONA STRAIN.—A sturdy dwarf growing type especially suited to pot culture. Flowers beautifully frilled, ruffled and fringed with open marked throats. Dark and light shades. 1/- and 1/6 pkt.

GRANDIFLORA PINK TRIUMPH.—Beautiful single fringed flowers of bright rose pink, produced freely on strong substantial plants. 1/- pkt.

COOPER'S RUFFLED MONSTERS.—A half dwarf type of erect and robust habit. The flowers are exceptionally large, single and beautifully ruffled, with open shallow throats. The colours are richly marked and veined. 1/6 pkt.

DOUBLE FRINGED.—The flowers are double, exquisitely ruffled and fringed on the edges. The variety of colours, shades and markings in beautiful combination is remarkable. 1/- and 2/-

LARGE FLOWERING PLAIN DOUBLES.—Choice mixed. 1/- and 2/-

LARGE FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED.

Phlox Drummondii

These Half Hardy Annuals make a brilliant show in every garden. Excellent for borders, edgings and massing. Easily grown from seed, and can be sown out in the open or in boxes and transplanted.

DWARF COMPACT MIXED.—Excellent for edgings and borders, covered with trusses of large brilliant flowers, plants growing to a height of from 6 to 9 in.; specially recommended.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED.—Composed of the finest and most distinct varieties, which will make a fine display of brilliant colours. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size and fine substance.

STAR-FLOWERED, MIXED.—While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed; the central teeth of the petals are about five times as long as the lateral ones and project like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form.

Polyanthus

Lovely spring flowering border plants. Sow in a cool, moist, shady bed in the autumn, and, when large enough, transplant. They will bloom the following spring.

BLACKMORE and LANGDON'S GIANT.—The world-renowned mixture, most carefully selected for habit, rich colours and size of bloom. Dwarf upright habit. 1/- and 2/- pkt.

GIANT BOUQUET.—The result of years of selection. The blooms are produced from a stiff and strong stem. A perfect riot of colours. Pkt. 1/-

LARGE-FLOWERED CHOICE MIXED.—From a choice collection of beautiful varieties. 6d. and 1/- pkt.

Iceland Poppies

P.

This variety of Hardy Perennial Poppy has become very popular in the last few years as a cut flower. Easily cultivated.

Our strains have been vastly improved and are very

popular with market growers and all lovers of the best in flowers. Sow either autumn or spring. For winter bloomings a sunny situation is essential.

THE EMPEROR (ORANGE TANGERINE).—Largest flower and strongest stem of any orange.

GIANT PINK.—Beautiful flower of great size and delightful shade, with long straight stems.

COOPER'S NEW "DAY-DREAM."—A delight to behold—dazzling as a rainbow shimmering in the summer mist—flowers are beautifully frilled and fluted,

and from 4 to 5 ins. in diameter. The variety of colour tones includes many quite new and lovely colours (apricot, peach, orange, yellows) and each bloom has a distinct dark colour zone at its base and shading upwards to the tips of the petals. The stems are extremely long (20 to 24 ins.), wiry and strong, which bear the flowers upright in stately array. 1/- pkt.



wards to the tips of the **Cooper's New "Daydream"** petals. The stems are extremely long (20 to 24 ins.), wiry and strong, which bear the flowers upright in stately array. 1/- pkt.

"SUNBEAM GIANT MAMMOTH IMPROVED."—This strain includes many new tints such as maize, creams and various tones of rose. The flowers, which are much larger than any other Iceland Poppies, are borne on long thick stems.

POPPIES

SINGLE SHIRLEY.—Large flowers with papery, silk-like petals in an almost endless number of colours; beautiful golden anthers and white centres. Very attractive, especially in masses.

SINGLE SHIRLEY, MIXED (REV. WILK'S STRAIN)—Lovely and dainty shades of pink, salmon, terra-cotta, apricot, etc.; many shaded and edged with other colours. etc.; many shaded and edged with other colours. Hardly any two flowers exactly alike. 1½ feet.

DOUBLE SHIRLEY HYBRIDS.—Double and semi-double blooms in an almost endless variety of attractive colours. Many of the flowers are beautifully shaded with a second tint, which adds so much to their beauty. Very choice.

Portulaca

Lovely half-hardy annuals. Flowers of the most gorgeous colouring. They thrive in dry, warm situations, and are invaluable for summer bedding.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED COLOURS.—Resemble beautiful double Roses, though only 2 ins. in diameter. Several colours, very showy; sow in beds. Will produce about 40% double flowers.

SINGLE, FINEST MIXED.—Contains all the most striking colours.

PRIMROSE

Well-known spring flowering English Primrose succeeds best in a cool, shady situation. Hardy perennial, 6 in. high. Sow in autumn and spring.

BLUE SHADES.—To obtain best results raise new plants each year.

DEAN'S HYBRIDS MIXED.—Saved from a splendid collection of beautiful flowers.

Primula (H.H.P.)

(Suitable for Indoor or Outdoor Cultivation. 15 in.)
MALACOIDES.—Improved Baby Primrose, light lilac blooming within 4 months, very rich graceful inflorescence, fine Summer and Winter blooming plant.

MALACOIDES PRINCESS MARY.—Larger in bloom, richer in colour, and more vigorous in growth than the original Malacoides, and is recommended.

SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.—Fringed, finest quality. This superb mixture of all the best sorts will give great satisfaction. Single and Double Flowered. 1/6 and 2/6 pkt.

Pyrethrum

P.

AUREUM.—The well-known Golden Feather, largely used for edgings, ribbon borders, carpet bedding, etc., the foliage being a bright golden yellow.

ROSEUM, MIXED.—Most popular hardy flowering variety, throwing up numerous stems about 2 ft. high, each surmounted with large flowers. Invaluable as cut flowers; remains in bloom a long time.

Ranunculus

(H.H.P.)

A very popular bulbous plant, easily grown from seed. Useful for bedding and as cut flowers. Sow seeds in boxes or beds and transplant.

Tremendous strides have been made in hybridising and improving these flowers. Wonderful colours of apricot, tangerines, oranges—in fact almost every colour is now included.

CLAREMONT SUPER HYBRIDS.—This remarkable Ranunculus is indispensable for exhibition; the largest flowered variety. The colour range is the most varied yet offered and the quality superb. The mixture embraces all shades of cream, yellow, orange tango, scarlet, crimson and the beautiful flaked varieties are also prominent.

Salpiglossis, Emperor

(H.A.)

PAINTED TONGUE—VELVET FLOWER.

Large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers of velvety texture, the colours charmingly pencilled, netted, and veined with golden yellow, crimson and purple. In bloom from January until frost. Desirable for bedding and prized for cutting. 2½ ft.

LARGE FLOWERED FINEST MIXED.—Complete mixture of all the best colours.

Salvia

(FLOWERING SAGE)

A very showy and handsome Summer and Autumn flowering plant. Useful for massing and as a cut flower. Although not true Annual, these plants are cultivated as such. Sow seed in boxes or beds and transplant. Slow to germinate.

DWARF SCARLET BEDDER.—Dwarf grower, 1 ft. high. Mass of colour. Early. Prized for low borders and edgings.

BONFIRE.—Dense, dark green foliaged plants of erect globular growth; bright scarlet-red flowers in great profusion. 2 ft.

SPLENDENS.—Loose sprays of rich scarlet blooms. Tall growing, 2½ to 3 ft. We offer an improved and select stock. Mostly used in large beds.

PATENS.—Extra large flowers of the clearest indigo-blue imaginable.

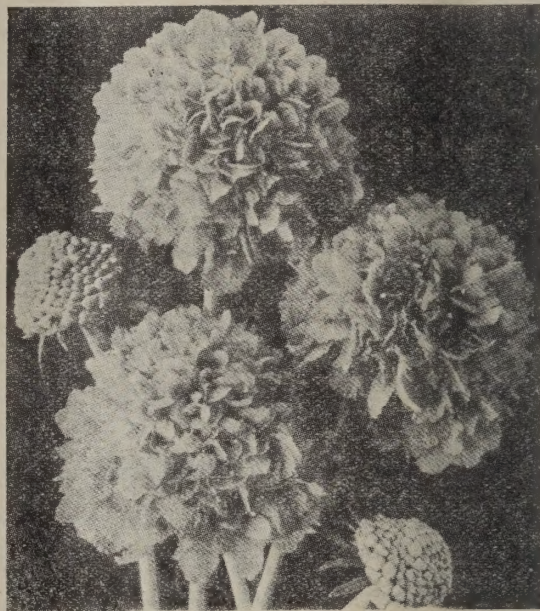
FARINACEA.—3 feet. Perennial. Surmounting dense tufts of attractive foliage, rise spikes of light lavender-blue flowers. Blooms first year if started early. Flowers may be dried, and used as an everlasting.

Scabious

PINCUSHION (H.A.)

These varieties of "Morning Bride" represent an improved type of this old garden favourite; the flowers are continuous until frost. They measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, are double clear to the centre, and have long stems. 2½ feet.

AZURE FAIRY.—Beautiful lavender-blue, flowers on long stiff stems. 2½ feet.



SCABIOUS : Blue Cockade

BLUE COCKADE.—Is deeper than Azure Fairy in colour, but the flowers are entirely devoid of any suggestion of rose. They are, in fact, the purest deep azure blue. An excellent cut flower, being strong-stemmed and free-flowering.

GORGEOUS SALMON.—Undoubtedly the best Annual Scabious yet raised. The salmon coloured flowers are large and produced on long graceful stems. An exceedingly free flowering variety and particularly desirable for garden and table decoration. As the name implies this strain is gorgeous.

PEACH BLOSSOM.—Flowers large, borne on long stems, beautiful shades of Peach-blossom pink. Specially recommended as a cut flower.

SHASTA.—This is the largest flowered white Scabious yet introduced; beautiful long stems.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Scabiosa is one of the most desirable of the hardy plants for cutting purposes.

CAUCASICA.—Forms dense, spreading plants 2 to 3 ft. high. The semi-double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are poised on stalks 1½ to 2 feet long, making them of exceptional value for cutting. Colour a beautiful lilac-blue, shading to deep blue.

CAUCASICA ALBA.—A pure white variety; counterpart of the above; the flowers measure 3 to 4 ins. across.

COLUMBARIA ANTHEMIFOLIA

A hardy low growing perennial, making a fine clump bearing large blooms on long wiry stems; attractive light green foliage. Two shades: Lavender and pink.

Statice Sea Lavender (Annual)

These new varieties are used when dried for winter bouquets. They are also valuable for growing in rockeries; plants 2 feet high.



SCABIOSA, Caucasia.

STATICE—Sinuata Varieties (H.A.)

BONDUELLI.—Flowers rich lemon-yellow.

IMPROVED TALL BLUE.—Is unsurpassed for cutting and indoor winter decorations. It produces most brilliant, deep blue, dense blooms on stalks 3 ft. long.

LAVENDER.—Clear Lavender.

ROSEA SUPERBA.—Brilliant Rose.

WHITE.—Pure White.

SINUATA HYBRIDS.—A special mixture of new and striking colours.

Schizanthus (H.A.)

Butterfly Flower.

Beautiful bushy plants with finely lacinated foliage and hundreds of butterfly-like blooms. For beds, borders and pot culture. Blooms all summer in cool climates.

DR. BADGER'S GIANT FLOWERING HYBRIDS.—A super strain, robust and bushy, 1½ to 2 feet in height, with bright green, fern-like foliage. Flowers measure from 1 to 1¼ in. across. The light varieties, white, pink,



STATICE, Tall Blue.

buff-rose or yellow, have marked centres. The darker sorts are of purple, mauve and red, margined by a deep tone of the ground colour. Mixed Colours.

WISCTONENSIS HYBRIDS, Large-Flowering, Mixed Colours.—Beautiful colours and combinations in great variety.

STAR OF THE VELDT

(Sec Dimorphotheca).

SIBERIAN WALL-FLOWER

(See Cheiranthus).

Stocks (H.A.)

Heavy spikes of fine, double, fragrant flowers, like small rosettes, in a wide range of soft and distinct shades. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Start seeds early indoors. Do best in rich, well-limed soil and in cool localities. You will be pleased with the high percentage of doubles in our strain.

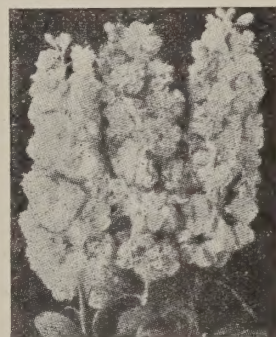
DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING DWARF TEN WEEK; COOPER'S EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.—1 ft.,

This ever popular mixture has proved to contain a very high percentage of doubles with a wonderful range of colours. Excellent for bedding.

DOUBLE MAMMOTH BEAUTY OF NICE.—Coming into flower just as early as Ten Week and forming plants pyramidal in shape. This is the most popular class for general use. 18 inches.

COOPER'S SPECIAL MIXED.—A rich, well balanced mixture of all the best colours. The plants produce very large, fully double flowers.

DOUBLE EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL.—An especially meritorious class of branching habit. Very early blooming, producing more than the average percentage of doubles. 2½ feet. Suitable for greenhouse culture or growing out of doors.



Early Giant Imperial

COOPER'S CHOICE MIXED.—A choice blend made from all varieties.

DOUBLE PERPETUAL BRANCHING (GIANT PERFECTION).—A fine group for florists. Early and free flowering type, sometimes called "cut and come again." 2 feet.

WINTER FLOWERING or BROMPTON.—A fine robust branching biennial Stock invaluable for winter use or if sown in Autumn will flower the following Spring. 2 feet.

Some single flowers may be expected but these are equally useful for vase decoration. Choice mixed colours.

EAST LOTHIAN, MIXED.—Valuable for beds, borders, and for growing in pots to decorate the conservatory or greenhouse during Winter and early Spring. Height 1 ft.

STOCK, VIRGINIAN

Pretty free-flowering, hardy annuals, for borders, window-boxes, etc. Grows in any soil. Height, 6 ins. Sow in spring, summer, and autumn. Mixed colours.

Sunflowers

(H.A.)

Very easily grown, making a splendid show in almost any garden. Fine cut flowers.

MINIATURE MIXED.—Height 4 ft. Many colours, ranging from creamy-yellow to deep golden-yellow.

RED HYBRIDS.—Height 6 ft. Beautiful single blooms with red markings.

RUSSIAN MAMMOTH, SINGLE.—As the name implies, of gigantic dimensions. 6 to 8 ft.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—(See *Brachycombe*).

SWEET SULTAN.—Giant (H.A.). (See *Centaurea Imperialis*).

Sweet William (H.A.)

Easily grown from seed, beautiful flowers, very fragrant, splendid show, fine for cutting. Sow seed in boxes and transplant.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Flowers large double. Many beautiful colours and markings.

SINGLE MIXED.—A very showy mixture, fine colours, sweet scented. Recommended for cutting and bedding.

TAGETES (See *Marigold Tom Thumb*).

Sweet Peas

The varieties of these popular flowers are now so numerous that it is impossible to catalogue them all. In the following list we offer those we consider to be the most distinct and popular. We can however supply most other varieties in commerce.

CULTURE.—Sweet Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the Spring, or late in the Autumn. They thrive best in heavily fertilized ground, and need considerable water on warm days. Best results are obtained by sowing in the Autumn, where Winters are not too severe, as with the resulting deep roots, the season of blooming is greatly lengthened. Sweet Peas do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about 12 to 16 inches apart in rows, while the rows should be 3½ feet apart. If planting in Spring, and space permits, it is advisable to make several sowings about one week apart, so as to provide the longer flowering season. Sweet Peas develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.

SUMMER FLOWERING SPENCERS.

Waved Standards. All 6d. per pkt.

BLUE (LIGHT).—Capri. Clear silver blue.

BLUE (MID.).—Reflection, Delphinium blue, vigorous.

BLUE (NAVY).—The Admiral, dark violet blue, with blackish shading.

CERISE.—Jumbo. Lively, deep cerise.

CERISE (SCARLET).—Grand Slam. Bright scarlet cerise, shaded orange.

CREAM.—Mastercream. Very deep cream or primrose—Black Seed. What Joy. Rich, deep primrose yellow—White Seeded.

CRIMSON.—Rubicund. Crimson scarlet. Vigorous.

CRIMSON (DEEP).—Red Boy. Pure rich crimson. Long stems.

FLUSHED.—Debutante. Distinct shade. Soft salmon pink.

LAVENDER (CLEAR).—Highlander. Large flowered clear lavender, fine.

LAVENDER (ROSY).—Ambition. Bright lavender, with darker shade.

MAROON (CHOCOLATE).—Leviathan. Rich shade of chocolate maroon.

MAUVE.—Chieftain. Pure satiny mauve, large flowers, long stems.

ORANGE.—Guinea Gold. Deep golden orange.

PICOTEE.—Gloria; cream ground, picotee edged rose.

PINK (CREAM).—Elstree. Bright pink on cream ground.

PINK (CREAM DEEP).—Floradale. Rich rose pink on cream ground.

PINK (CERISE).—Beatall. Brilliant and lustrous cerise pink.

PINK (SALMON).—Simplicity. Rich salmon pink on cream.

PURPLE.—Olympia. Grand deep rich purple.

ROSE.—Damask Rose. Deep rose with carmine sheen.

ROSE PINK.—Pinkie. Clear deep rose pink, an exquisite shade.

SCARLET.—Welcome. Dazzling deep scarlet-vermilion.

SCARLET (CERISE).—Jubilee. Bright scarlet cerise, slightly suffused orange.

SCARLET (CRIMSON).—Captain Blood. Brilliant blood-scarlet, veneered copper.

WHITE.—Gigantic: Black seed, white of excellent purity, beautifully frilled flowers with long stems. Burpees Best white. Well named, for it is the best white seeded white waved Sweet Pea.

YOUTH.—White ground edged with deep pink.

CHOICE MIXED.—Well balanced mixture of newest and brightest colours. 6d. and 1/- per pkt.

EARLY OR WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

This class should have more attention from home growers, who may have been disappointed with the late or summer flowering type. Blooming 3 to 4 weeks earlier, they are in full bloom before the Summer dry spell arrives and where nights are cool, they continue to bloom for months.

Separate colours similar to Summer flowered can be supplied. 6d. per pkt.

SPECIAL MIXED.—This mixture contains a fine selection of the largest and most attractive named varieties. 6d. and 1/- pkt.

COOPER'S SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS.

12 CHOICE VARS. NAMED (Our Selection)
(Summer Flowering) 4/-

6 CHOICE VARS. NAMED (Our Selection)
(Summer Flowering) 2/-

6 CHOICE VARS. NAMED (Our Selection)
(Winter Flowering) 2/6

Post Free. Cash with Order.

THE SIX MOST ESSENTIAL POINTS IN SWEET PEA CULTURE.

Trench deeply.

Manure liberally.

Plant thinly.

Stake quickly.

Water freely.

Pick regularly.

THALICTRUM DIPTEROCARPUM

Herbaceous Perennial, growing to a height of 4 feet. Thrives in a sunny position. Beautiful fernlike foliage. Flowers mauve and primrose. Excellent for cutting.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA

(H.A.)

MEXICAN SUNFLOWER.—Plants grow to a height of 6 to 8 feet, of branching habit, producing large single Zinnia-like blooms, often measuring 3 in. across. The blooms are brilliant vermilion. Handsome for garden decoration.

URSINIA

(H.A.)

ANETHOIDES.—An attractive and useful variety, native of South Africa. Easily grown. Attractive. Daisy-like flowers and light green foliage of a graceful, lace-like appearance. The long wiry stems bear elegant rich orange-yellow flowers with a crown of deep purple, spotted with jet black; profuse bloomer. A splendid cut-flower.

VENIDIUM Fastuosum

(A)

A hardy South African Annual growing about 2 to 3 feet high, with long serrated leaves, and flowers 3 inches across of a most brilliant orange with dark centre and black-purple zone. Very effective.

Verbena

(H.A.)

Very few annuals will make a more gorgeous display, furnish more flowers for cutting or are more suitable for bedding and massing than the Verbena. As the seed is rather slow in germinating, soak in luke-warm water for a day or two before sowing. Sow in autumn and spring in boxes and transplant.

MAMMOTH, MIXED.—Unexcelled for size, beauty, and diversity of markings. Unsurpassed for richness of colour and profusion of bloom. Some of the individual florets are nearly as large as a two-shilling piece, and all are much above average size, making effective masses of colour in the bed.

ROYAL BOUQUET, MIXED.—Height 15 to 18 in. Upright growth, large auricula eye flowers in beautiful mixture.

LUCIFER.—Pure intense scarlet flowers, very large.

Viola Cornuta

(P)

(TUFTED PANSIES)

Valuable profuse blooming bedding plants, hybrids between Pansy and Violet. The flowers are in bloom for a long period, and the colours are clear and distinct. Treat as Pansies. 6 to 9 inches.

LARGE FLOWERED TYPES.

ARKWRIGHT RUBY.—Ruby crimson, shading to terracotta.

CHANTREYLAND.—Bright apricot orange.

BLUE GEM (JERSEY GEM).—Deep violet blue, very long blooming.

BLUE PERFECTION.—Blooms large and of a lovely rich light blue.

LUTEA SPLENDENS.—Pure yellow, large flowering.

PURPLE QUEEN.—Deep purple colour.

MIXED COLOURS.—Choicest and newest strains in a very good mixture.

Small Flowered Types. Excellent for Bedding and Rockeries.

PAPILIO.—Blue with white eye. Very free flowering.

PAPILIO.—Purple, deep violet, compact and showy.

Viscaria

RAINBOW DROPS. (H.H.A.)

Free and profusely blooming plants, bearing a wealth of large, single, attractive blooms throughout the summer. Succeeds in well-drained, loose soil and a sunny exposure. Very fine for edgings, pot culture and cut flowers.

BLUE BOUQUET.—Flowers are of many lovely shades of blue, plants are of a rather upright growth. 1 ft.

CARDINALIS, Bright Carmine.

OCULATA, MIXED.—Many shades of pink, rose, red and blue, also white.

Wallflower

For exquisite fragrance alone, Wallflower is worth a place in every garden. They are easily raised from seed sown in Autumn and Spring. Transplant into rich soil 1 to 15 inches apart. Fine for beds, borders, and for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

FINE DOUBLE, MIXED.—Long spikes closely set with large, double, sweet-scented flowers in bright Oriental colours.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

DOUBLE MIXED.—A splendid new variety coming into bloom within five to six months after sowing. The flowers are large, very double, and strongly scented. Many shades of brown, canary-yellow, and purple.

SINGLE MIXED.—An early-flowering French variety, blooming within six months from seed. Lasts a long time in water, and never fails to attract attention.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

BLOOD RED.—Very dark blood red.

CLOTH OF GOLD.—Large flowered golden yellow.

FIRE KING.—Fiery red.

VESUVIUS.—Orange scarlet and bronze yellow.

Zinnia

(H.H.A.)

No Annuals are more easily grown from seed and produce such a great profusion of rich and varied coloured flowers as the Zinnia; whether in beds, borders, or groups they are always effective. Extremely useful to



ZINNIA: Giant Dahlia Flowered

cut for bouquets. Seed may be sown from September to February either in boxes for transplanting or in the open ground. Set seedlings from 13 to 18 inches apart in moderately rich soil when they are about 2 inches high. 2 to 4 feet.

COOPER'S GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERED MIXED.—Gold Medal strain. Our strain of Dahlia Flowered

Zinnias are in a class by themselves and should be in every garden. The large size, fullness of petal, extraordinary colour range and good keeping qualities, in addition to its being easily grown, have all helped in its popularity.

Buttercup: Creamy yellow.
Canary Bird: Delicate primrose.
Crimson Monarch: Deep crimson.
Dream: Deep lavender, shading to purple.
Exquisite: Light rose with deep rose centre.
Golden State: Rich orange yellow.
Illumination: Deep rose self.
Golden Dawn: Golden yellow.
Lemon Beauty: Rich lemon on brown.
Meteor: Rich deep red.
Old Rose: Real old rose shade.
Oriole: Orange and gold bi-colour.
Polar Bear: Very large; pure white.
Purple Prince: Deep purple.
Scarlet Flame: Bright scarlet.
Youth: Soft rose self.

NOTE.—Our special offer of the above 16 separate colours: Zinnias (Giant Dahlia Flowered) for 6/-, post free. Cash with order only.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS—3 to 4 ft. (Giant Mammoth)

The symmetrical flowers of this variety are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia type, giving the effect of a neater, flatter centre, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower. The mixture contains a wide range of colour.

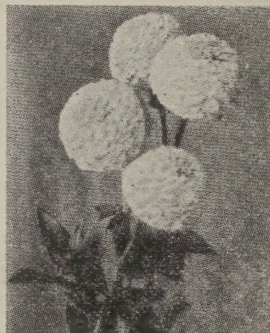
FANTASY MIXED (NEW)—2-2½ ft.

The new selection has flowers composed of a mass of shaggy, ray-like petals, large enough for massing, and small enough to lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangement. Comes in brightest shades of red, yellow and orange, as well as in the popular pastel pinks and creams.

IMPROVED DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPOM 12 to 15 inches. (Special Florist's Strain)

ZINNIA: LILLIPUT POMPOM, MIXED

This charming strain is daily becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in colour tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads (1½ inch) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.



ZINNIA:
Lilliput Pompom, Mixed

PUMILA ELEGANS, DOUBLE, CUT AND COME AGAIN.

A group with double, perfectly formed, medium sized flowers bred with long stems; exceptionally fine for cut flowers. This is a "Cut and Come Again" group and is especially fine for massing in the garden and produces a continuous succession of cut flowers throughout the Summer. 2½ to 3 ft. Mixed colours.

SCABIOUS FLOWERED.

Really a curiosity, the outer row of petals are long and large, while the inner rows are short and tubular. Three feet in height and crowded with flowers. Mixed colours.

HORTICULTURAL FLORAL AND GARDEN SUNDRIES

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

BASKETS—Wire Hanging, 8in., 10in., 12in., 14in.
BOUQUET PAPERS—White and Coloured, good assortment.
CARDS—Plain with Black Border across corner.
CARDS—Memorial Assorted Wordings.
CARDS—Ladies' Plain.
GARDEN PENCILS—Indelible (British Make).
GREENHOUSE SHADING.
GRAFTING WAX.—Small and Large.
KNIVES—Saynor Budding and Pruning.
LABELS—Waterproof Strung, ready for use.
LABELS—Wooden Plain, 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in., 7in., 8in.
MOSS—Sphagnum.
NETTING—Tanned for Fruit Trees.
POISONED WHEAT (for destroying birds, mice, etc.) ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and bulk.
PUMPS—Bucket, 5 ft. hose and Bordeaux nozzle.
RAFFIA—Natural Super Prima.
SECATEURS—Rolcut.
SEED BAGS—Plain Best Quality, well gummed sizes available—A B C D E F G H.
TOOTHPICKS—Extra strong.
WREATH FRAMES.—Flat, sizes 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in., 14in., 16in., 18in.
WIRE CROSSES—10in., 12in., 14in.

Bird Sundries

BIRD SEED—Mixed. A well balanced mixture.
BUDGIE SEED—Mixed.
CANARY SEED—Plain.
MILLET—Hungarian.
MILLET—White.
NIGER.
OATS—Hulled.
PARROT FOOD—"Birthday."
PARROT FOOD—Ordinary Mixture.
RAPE SEED.
SUNFLOWER—Striped.
BIRD BATHS—Small and large.
BIRD BOTTLES—Small and large.
BUDGIE NIBBLES.
CANARY NIBBLES.
SHELL GRIT—Specially fine for Birds.
POULTRY LEG BANDS—Assorted Colours.

Packeted Lines

Only Specially Recleaned Seed Used in Our Mixture.

BIRD SEED—Cartons.
BUDGIE SEED—Cartons.
PARROT FOOD—"Birthday."
MARROWFAT PEAS—Cooper's Special Boiling.

Cooper's Choice Flowering Bulbs

Plant all Spring Bulbs in February, March and April to ensure early flowering. Liliums, Early Flowering Gladioli, Iris, etc., in May. Large (late) Flowering Gladioli from June to end September).

Fifty charged at 100 rate and half-dozen at dozen rate. Less than six priced per Bulb. ALL POSTAGE EXTRA. Prices will be available on application about December.

CONDITIONS OF SALE (See Inside Front Cover) MUST BE READ AS FORMING PART OF OUR CONTRACT.

AMARYLLIS :

Belladonna Pink
Hippeastrums, New Hybrids
Nerine Sarniensis
Nerine Fothergilli
Valotta Purpurea (Scarborough Lily)
Sprekelia Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)

ANEMONES :

St. Brigid (Colonial Grown) 1st Size
Cooper's Majestic Strain, splendid mixed
St. Brigid, Cooper's Majestic Finest Mixed 2nd Size
His Excellency Single Scarlet
Blue Bonnet, Single Blue

BABIANAS : Mixed

CALLA (ARUM LILIES) : Yellow

CHIONODOXAS

CROCUS :

Mixed
Separate Colours

DAFFODILS (See Narcissi) :

FREESIAS :

Alba (White)
Mixed Hybrids
New Hybrids Named
Burtonii (Large Creamy Yellow)

GLADIOLI :

Early Flowering (Bride)
Large Flowering Mixed
Named Varieties (General List)
Special Named Varieties (Large Flowered)

HYACINTHS :

Mixed Colours (N.Z. grown)
Named Varieties (N.Z. grown)
Varieties to Colour (N.Z. grown)

IRIS :

Dutch Mixed
Dutch Named
Imperator, light blue
Peacock
Tingitana (blue)
Spanish Named
Spanish Mixed
Wedgewood Blue (Early)

IXIAS :

Named
Viridiflora (green)
Finest Mixed

LACHENALIA :

Quadriflorum
Aureum
Pearsonii
Pendula

LILIUMS :

Auratum (N.Z. grown)
Auratum Platyphyllum
Candidum
Croceum
Henryii
Longiflorum Harrisii
Pardalinum
Regale
Speciosum Roseum
Speciosum Rubrum
Tigrinum (Single Tiger)
Tigrinum Fl. Pl.
Umbellatum

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinth) :

Blue (Heavenly)

MORPHIXIA :

Paniculata

NARCISSI :

Trumpet Mixed
Double Finest Mixed
Special Fine Mixed
All Classes Mixed
Named Varieties—Price on application.

NERINES : See Amaryllis.

RANUNCULUS :

Cooper's Majestic Strain—1st Size
Special Mixed
Cooper's Majestic Strain—2nd Size
Special Mixed
Cooper's No. 5 Hybrids
Claremont Super Hybrids No. 9

SCILLAS :

Siberia—Bright Blue
Rose, Blue, White, Mixed

SNOWDROPS : English

SPARAXIS :

Mixed
Named

STERNBERGIA LUTEA

TRITONIAS :

Mixed
Name to Colour

TULIPS :

Single Mixed
Darwin Mixed
Darwin Named
Named Singles

VALOTTA LILIES

WATSONIAS :

Up-to-date Varieties (Named)

Cooper's Special Bulb Collections for Value

No. 1 COLLECTION

12 Anemone St. Brigid Mixed
12 Ranunculus Cooper's Majestic
12 Freesia Special Hybrids
6 Ixias Finest Mixed
6 Tulips Finest Mixed
12 Narcissi Special Mixed

No. 2 COLLECTION

25 Anemone St. Brigid Mixed
25 Ranunculus Cooper's Majestic
18 Freesia Special Hybrids
18 Ixias Finest Mixed
12 Iris Spanish Mixed
18 Narcissi Special Mixed
12 Tulips Special Mixed

No. 3 COLLECTION

50 Anemone St. Brigid Majestic Strain
50 Ranunculus Cooper's Majestic
25 Freesia Special Hybrids
18 Gladioli Early Flowering Mixed
12 Iris Dutch Mixed
18 Tulips Special Mixed
6 Hyacinths Selected Mixed

No. 4 COLLECTION

100 Anemone St. Brigid Majestic Strain
100 Ranunculus Cooper's Majestic
50 Freesia Special Hybrids
18 Gladioli Early Flowering Mixed
12 Hyacinths Selected Mixed
18 Iris Dutch Mixed
25 Tulips Darwin Mixed

SPECIAL NOTICE : IN THESE COLLECTIONS WE OFFER SPECIAL VALUE AND ITS SELECTION CANNOT BE VARIED.

ALL BULB COLLECTIONS POST FREE . . . CASH WITH ORDER.

Control of Diseases and Pests

METHODS OF TREATMENT BY SPRAYING

TO make a success of fruit-growing the grower must be able to differentiate the types of pests and diseases to which the trees are liable and must know what remedy to apply. Space will only permit of a brief classification.

1. SUCKING INSECTS.—To this family belong many species of minute "Lice," usually referred to as "Green Fly," and known scientifically as "aphis." The well known peach aphis, apple aphis, green fly on roses and the black dolphin on beans are the most familiar in this category. They exhaust the plant by inserting their beaks into the sap, causing a serious drain on its vitality and interfering with the normal and healthy growth of the shoots and flowers. Insects under this heading cannot be poisoned but by use of a contact or body spray, close up their breathing organs and by irritation, smother and destroy all with which it comes in contact. Undoubtedly the best contact spray on the market to-day is **Genuine Black Leaf 40** (the strength of which does not vary, being 40% Nicotine Sulphate as approved by Department of Agriculture). Fruit trees as well as vegetables are subject to attacks of the sucking pests, one, the Woolly Aphis, is a common pest on apples. The Mealy Bug is also troublesome on citrus trees.

SCALE INSECTS are perhaps the most serious pest in many districts; they not only infect the bark of the trunk and branches but often attack the fruit, especially of citrus trees. The Red Spider is also a serious pest on apples, pears and stone fruits. (For remedy see under poison sprays).

2. BITING INSECTS.—The most familiar of this class is the Caterpillar; these occur on plants at various times and in varied forms. Some live in the flower buds, or in the case of fruit trees, in the fruit and are commonly termed "grubs," although they may be true caterpillars. By far the most serious pest of apples—the Codlin Moth—belongs to this class. The small, inconspicuous moth lays its eggs on the side of the fruit or on the surface of a leaf and the young grub on hatching enters the young fruitlet through the "eye," making its first meal here. It is the cause of the all too familiar "wormy apples." To combat these pests **Arsenate of Lead** is the best poison spray to use (either in paste or powder form). Another advantage is that

Arsenate of Lead can be mixed with **Lime Sulphur** and **Black Leaf 40**: each at the respective strengths to make a combined insect and fungus spray. Many beetles and weevils are destructive leaf and fruit-eating insects both in the adult stage and as grubs. In the case of the Weevil it is the grub that is harmful, the egg being hatched inside a flower bud or fruitlet. Several species of fruit flies are very injurious, the maggots feeding within the fruit and destroying it. The Sawfly is very destructive on pear trees. Like the Caterpillar it feeds upon the surface of the leaves. (See Poison Sprays.)

3. FUNGUS DISEASES.—Fungoid growths are a low form of vegetable life which live on the trees and plants. Generally they lie dormant in winter in the tissue of the tree, but as soon as the warm weather comes they send out numerous spores, which cause re-infection of the leaves and fruit. Scab or Black Spot, Brown Rot, and various mildews are the commonest. Peach trees are subject to the very destructive "Leaf Curl" and leaves of most trees are attacked by various "Leaf Spot" diseases.

For a good general spray it is hard to beat **Cooper's Lime Sulphur Solution**. (See directions for control below.)

The treatment of the foregoing three classes of pests, Sucking Insects, Biting Insects and Fungi is determined by the character. Concisely, the methods of treatment are:—

1. SUCKING INSECTS.—Trees are sprayed with a contact spray, one which kills on contact with the skin of the insect.

2. BITING INSECTS.—The treatment is two-fold; first, by spraying with a contact spray to kill all insects accessible to it; secondly, by using a poisonous or "Stomach" Insecticide which will remain on the foliage and poison the pests when they begin to feed.

3. FUNGUS DISEASE.—Trees are sprayed with some form of fungicide which either destroys the spores in the winter or dormant season and so preventing germination or a weaker application is made during the spring and summer, when the fungus is present in the tree.

IMPORTANT.—Spray early before the damage is done—and spray every season as you cannot tell in advance whether your trees will be attacked.

COOPER'S KILL-ALL SPRAYING SOLUTIONS

A Guide to Growers in the Choice of Spray.

(PRICES ON APPLICATION)

THERE are many Insecticides used in spraying, but none are just as good as those here given. The same may be said regarding Fungicides. It is far better to use only a few well-known solutions and know how to use them to advantage, rather than to experiment with others of less value.

AGROSAN G.—A dry pickle for seeds—increases yield at the same time counteracting disease.

ARSENIC PENTOXIDE.—For the control of weed on lawns, paths etc. 1 lb. to 8 gallons water.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Poison) (Paste).—Use 2 lb. of paste to 60 gallons of water. Commence spraying as soon as the majority of the petals have fallen, and continue the applications at intervals of about 21 days throughout the season, the main object being to keep the fruit thoroughly covered with the spray. Three to four sprayings are generally necessary.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Cooper's "Kill All" Powder).—Use at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Mixes readily with cold water. Apply as above.

BLACK LEAF 40 (1 in 800) (Poisonous) (Concentrated form of Nicotine).—1 oz. bottle, sufficient for 6 gallons. **Genuine Black Leaf 40** undoubtedly the best contact spray on the market.

"**BLACK LEAF 40**" may be used in combination with **Lime Sulphur**, **Oil Emulsions**, **Bordeaux Mixture** and **Lead Arsenate**, thus providing a distinct saving of time and labour.

BLUESTONE (ENGLISH) SULPHATE OF COPPER.—A valuable Fungicide for Winter use, at the proportion of 1 lb. to 15 gallons of water.

BORDEAUX POWDER (COOPER'S SPECIAL "KILL ALL") (The original French formula).—For Winter spraying, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water. For Spring and Summer spraying, 1 lb. to 15 gallons of water. Trees in blossom must not be sprayed. For Potatoes

and Tomatoes, 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. For tender plants use 1 lb. to 20 or 25 gallons water. To be mixed with cold water in a wooden vessel. This is one of the best remedies for all fungus diseases. The best spray for Potato and Tomato Blight.

CHESTNUT COMPOUND.—Prevents **Fusarium Wilt** and damping off of Asters, Zinnias, etc. 1 oz. to 2 gallons water.

COOPER'S SPRAYON LAWN WEED DESTROYER.—(See under Sprayon).

COOPER'S EMULSIFIED RED OIL.—(See Kill all Scale).

COLLOIDAL SULPHUR.—(See under Sulphur).

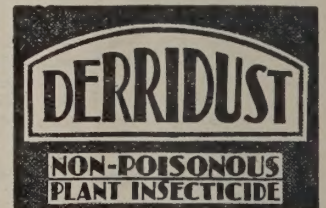
DERRIDUST.—Superior to all other preparations for the destruction of the White Butterfly, etc. Recommended by Department of Agriculture. Non-poisonous.

GISHURSTS COMPOUND.—For destroying Red Spider, Mealy Bug, Thrip, American Blight, etc. Invaluable for greenhouses. Full directions with each box.

HELLEBORE POWDER.—Use at the rate of 2 ozs. to gallon hot water for Leech on Peaches and Apricots.

"KILL-ALL SCALE" (Cooper's Emulsified Red Oil) (Non-poisonous).—For Woolly Aphis, Scaly Blight, etc. It emulsifies freely in cold water; no trouble mixing. Use 1 gallon to 15 or 20 gallons water for Winter spraying. 1 gallon to 30 or 40 gallons water for Summer.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION (COOPER'S "KILL ALL").—This is beneficial in controlling fungoid diseases, including Apple and Pear Scab (Black Spot), Leaf Curl, Shot Hole Fungus, Powdery Mildew, etc., and is also useful as a Summer spray for Red Mite. Winter strength, 1 part to 9 of water.



Summer strength, 1 part to 100 to 125 of water. Full directions on each tin.

LAWN SAND "ACME" (Reliable Weed Destroyer).—Has the remarkable property of destroying Daisies, Plantains, Dandelions, etc., and at the same time improving the grass by enriching the green and thickening the sward. An annual application of the Lawn Sand in Spring not only destroys weeds, but by invigorating the grass prevents to some extent the burning up during the hot, dry weather. Keep the sand in a dry place, and covered.

Apply the Sand in dry weather, at the rate of four ounces per square yard. In heavy soils the Sand may be found to act slowly, and patience is here necessary. Poor soils, which naturally encourage weeds, or may be wanting in the essential constituents for grass, should first be enriched by the ordinary process of manuring, this, too, will economise the Sand. Rain is beneficial as the weeds are killed.

NAPHTHALENE (Soil Steriliser).—Certain death to Caterpillars. (Prices on application).

PARIS GREEN.—Directions for Use: 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water (ordinary strength); 1 lb. to 120 gallons of water (strong dose). As Paris Green is very powerful, it is most effective in the proportions named, and should not be used stronger, or injury may be done to the vegetation. Also useful as poison bait for slugs, snail, wood lice, etc. Mixture 1 oz. to 1 lb. bran.

QUASSIA CHIPS.—For making Quassia Extract; 2 oz. to 1 gallon of water. A good remedy for Rose Blight, etc. It is also used with soft soap for Peach Aphis.

SLUGENE COOPER'S "KILL ALL" (Insect Destroyer).—A special preparation which is certain death to all Slugs and Snails. It has also another important effect—having excellent fertilising properties for all plant life. It will not injure the most tender vegetation, is non-poisonous, and very adhesive.

SPRAYON LAWN WEED DESTROYER (Cooper's).—This will rid your lawn of weeds in one season. May be used at any period of the year—it is imperative that it be applied through a hand sprayer or pump, having a fine spray nozzle and then only where the weeds are—not over the whole lawn—strength 1 lb. to 8 galls water. Apply at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

to th square yard. 1 lb. tin of Cooper's "Sprayon" will treat 128 Square Yards.

SULPHUR COLLOIDAL—COOPER'S LIQUID "KILL ALL."—Recommended by Dept. of Agriculture for the prevention of Fungoid Diseases such as Peach Curl, Apple and Pear Scab, Mildew, etc. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

SULPHUR (Finest Sublimated).—For dusting on plants affected with Mildew, etc.

SULPHIDE OF POTASSIUM.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon water for Mildew on Roses.

SULPHUR, WETTABLE.—COOPER'S "KILL ALL." Most effective Summer spray for the control of Scab, Red Spider, Mildew, Peach Blight. Use at the rate of 10 to 12 lb. to 100 gallons water. (Mixes readily.)

TOBACCO POWDER.—For destroying and preventing Insects, Blight and Mildew on plants, etc. It is also useful to kill slugs.

XL ALL AMMONIUM POLYSULPHIDE (Non-poisonous).—The safest and best remedy for Mildew on Apples, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Roses, etc. Use 1 part to 50 parts water. (Full directions on bottle.)

XL ALL LIQUID LEAF MINER.—For Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, etc.

XL ALL LIQUID INSECTICIDE.—For Green or Black Fly, use 1 part to 40 parts of water; for Red Spider, Thrip, Caterpillars, etc., use 1 part to 20 parts of water. Also, for Mealy Bug, Brown and White Scale, use 1 pint to 12 or 15 parts of water.

XL ALL VAPORISING COMPOUND.—Liquid No. 6 bottle, 1,000 cubic feet; No. 4, 5,000 cubic feet; No. 1, 40,000 cubic feet. Also cakes each 1,000 cubic feet of greenhouse.

WEED KILLER (Acme)—(powder form).—Small size tin (makes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons); No. 1 (makes 25 gallons); No. 2 (makes 50 gallons); No. 3 (makes 100 gallons); No. 4 (150 gallon size); No. 5 (250 gallon size).

WORM KILLER POWDER "ACME."—Used not only for killing Worms in putting greens, but also for killing Worms in lawns, croquet lawns, tennis courts, bowling greens, etc. Apply at the rate of half a pound to a square yard.

SEEDS OF TREES AND SHRUBS

SOWING OF TREE SEEDS.—Prepare the ground thoroughly, eventually leaving the Seed Bed fairly firm. Sow Pines, Cupressus and such varieties, October. Eucalyptus, November, out of doors, October, in frames. Shade is essential in very sunny positions. Seeds should be covered according to size. Sow finer seeds very near the surface to ensure good germination.

ABIES DOUGLASII: (Oregon Pine).

ACACIA: (Wattle):

Baileyana (Garden).

Dealbata (Silver).

Decurrens Normalis.

Decurrens Mollis (Black).

Pycnantha (Golden).

Verticillata (Prickly).

AFRICAN BOXTHORN (Lycium Horridum).

BERBERIS VULGARIS (Common Barberry).

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA.

BOXTHORN (See African Boxthorn).

COPROSMA BAUERIANA (Tautapa).

CUPRESSUS.

Macrocarpa. Lawsoniana.

EUCALYPTUS (Gums):

Amygdalina (Peppermint).

Globulus (Blue).

Macarthurii.

Rostrata (Red).

Obliqua.

Viminalis.

KOWHAI (N.Z.): See Sophora.

LUPIN (Perennial): Yellow Tree.

MYOSOTIDUM Nobile (N.Z. Giant Forget-Me-Not).

N.Z. CHRISTMAS TREE (Pohutukawa).

PINUS

Insignis (or Radiata).

Muricata.

Ponderosa.

PITTOSPORUM Crassifolium (Karo).

Eugenoides (Matipo).

Nigrescens (Silver Matipo).

POHUTUKAWA (Metrosideros).

SOPHORA Tetraptera (N.Z. Kowhai).

TREE LUCERNE (Tagasaste).

ALL PKTS. 6d. PRICES FOR BULK ON APPLICATION.

HOW TO ORDER

WRITE out your order on the Order Sheet which accompanies this Catalogue; and **don't** forget to keep a copy to check on receipt of the goods.

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR NAME, and in case of a lady, state whether Miss or Mrs. Always write plainly.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remit in any form, but we prefer money orders, or postal notes. For small amounts postage stamps may be sent. If country cheques are sent 6d. for exchange should be added.

RECEIPTS are not sent for payments under 5/- unless a stamp is enclosed to cover return postage.

SHOPPING BY POST.—Thanks to our efficient post system, customers at a distance can be as well served for parcels post as by coming to our Seed Store. (Postal Rates below.)

CORRESPONDENCE AND QUESTIONS should be written on a separate sheet of paper to order.

POSTAGE on all Peas and Beans is extra.

METHOD OF FORWARDING.—Customers are requested to give careful directions with each order as to the method they wish goods forwarded. When no instructions are given we send according to our judgment. We deliver all goods free on rail or wharf, after which our responsibility ceases.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, SUNDRIES, ETC.—Postage or freight on all lines, including Heavy Seeds, Sundries, etc. (except where post paid prices are specially mentioned, is to be paid by purchaser.

SUBSTITUTING.—Where, on account of the difficulty in obtaining supplies, or owing to the failure of crops, we are unable to supply the exact variety ordered, we will substitute for it some other variety of a similar nature. Should customers not wish us to follow this plan, it is only necessary to state on the order, "DO NOT SUBSTITUTE."

RETAIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH unless Client has an open Ledger Account. This is entirely different from a promise to send a remittance when the Seeds come to hand, which means that the expensive process of booking has to be gone through. This process is the same whether the booking is for a short or long period. This Regulation is entirely an impersonal matter, and applies to all small orders, no matter from whom received.

DISCOUNT.—A liberal discount in Seeds will be allowed on all cash orders 5/- and over.

If Clients are not sure as to the correct amount to forward, we recommend that they make a generous estimate (including postage or railage as the case may be), and we will refund any excess amount.

Registered Address—

Cable and Telegrams : "GROWSEEDS"
WELLINGTON

Postal Address—

F. COOPER LTD.,
P.O. BOX 88,
WELLINGTON (N.Z.), C. 1.

Phone—Long Distance.

51-121 (3 Lines).

POSTAL RATES.

Owing to the increased rates, postage on all Peas and Beans will be charged extra. This applies to both bulk and packets. When making up your Order please make allowance for postage, as under :—

PACKET POST RATES.

Up to 6 oz.	3d.
" " 8 oz.	4d.
" " 10 oz.	5d.
" " 12 oz.	6d.
" " 14 oz.	7d.
" " 16 oz.	8d.

PARCEL POST RATES.

Up to 3 lb.	8d.
" " 7 lb.	1/3
" " 14 lb.	2/-
" " 21 lb.	2/9
" " 28 lb.	3/6

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P.O. BOX 88, WELLINGTON C.1, N.Z.

Owing to some of our Clients omitting to sign their name or address to their orders, we are at a loss to know where to send them. Should a reply not be received within a week, will Clients kindly write, as they may depend it was not our neglect.

ORDER SHEET – Continued

[illegible]

Have you allowed extra in your remittance to cover Postage, Sea Freight, or Railage (as the case may be)?

(Copy of this Catalogue will be posted (free) to any of your friends.
Please give name and full address.)

TOTAL £

**The Standard Insecticide
for all sucking and
chewing insects**





ESTAB. 1860